The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Probable Movement of the Rebel Lines.

Their Pickets Withdrawn from Fairfax Court-house and Flint Hill.

The Question of European Intervention in Mexico.

The Van Wyck and Potter Investigating Committees.

DISCOVERIES OF FRAUD AND TREASON.

Bad Condition of the Alexandria Jail.

The Caucus of the Republican Members of Congress.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPACTHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 8.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE AND FLINT HILL DESERTED.

Scouts sent out from Gen. WADSWORTH'S Brigade Friday, returned to-day. They report that Flint Hill and also Fairfax Court-house are entirely deserted by the rebel pickets. They passed through and beyond the village of Fairfax before they met the pickets of the enemy.

THE CAUCUS OF SATURDAY NIGHT.

There has been no little curiosity excited among Republicans and Democrats, to-day, to know all about the caucus of Republican Members of Congress, held last night at the Capitol. The TIMES will have the only account of it. There is unquestionably a wide difference of opinion on the recommendations of the President in regard to Slavery. A portion of the Republicans are emphatically opposed to the Message, and are prepared to vote a censure of the policy of the President. If such an extreme measure is attempted, there will be an instant breach in the Republican ranks, extending into the country, which will be attended by an immediate reorganization of the Democratic Party throughout the North. The downfall of old parties and the uprising of new ones is believed to be on the tapis, to occur as unexpectedly as all other events of our civil revolution. The adjourned meeting of the Republican Caucus, to-morrow night, it is believed will be a strong one.

THE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

The Potter Committee, which has been engaged for some months investigating the question as to the loyalty of certain Government employes, have again resumed their labors, and are now in full blast. They have had quite a number of Government officials before them, they are determined to probe the matter to the bottom, and to weed out unclean spirits. They have already accomplished a good deal, and there is still a wide field for operations.

THE VAN WYCK INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The report of the Van Wyck Investigating Committee that was expected to be made to-morrow, may not be presented before Wednesday. The material is it will make a volume of 1,500 pages, and complete, but not all prepared for the Press. will contain monstrous and startling disclosures of fraud and corruption, the timely exposure of which will save millions to the Treasury.

THE EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

England, France and Spain have called the attention of our Government to the tripocite treaty recently concluded by those Powers, for the intervention in the affairs of Mexico, and the coöperation of the Government of the United States has been asked. It is useless to state what kind of an answer our Government will make to such an offer., The Administration long since declared its position in regard to this matter, adhering resolutely to the Monroe doctrine, and against the intervention of those Powers.

REBEL ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

The rebel battery located a short distance above Matthias Point threw a shell into the camp of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment on Friday. Failing to explope, it did no injury.

BAD CONDITION OF THE ROADS.

The roads between Washington and the camps on the Maryland side of the Lower Potomac are almost impassible for the heavy army baggage wagons Nearly all the stores are now shipped by small steamers and transports.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FORWARD.

To-day the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment attached to Gen. KEYES' Brigade, moved their camp out in the Fairfax Road, two miles beyond Fall's Church, and are now the advance guard of our forces on the Potomac.

INSPECTION OF HOOKER'S DIVISION.

Last week the Comte de Paris, and other members of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, made an inspection of the regiments in Gen. HOOKER'S' Division. The condition of the troops and the camps in Gen. SICKELS' Brigade was highly praised.

MORE ACCOUNTS FROM THE REBELS.

Two men, formerly employes of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, who went South five months since to get their pay, and were not allowed to return, arrived at Gen. SUMNER'S lines yesterday. They give accounts of a force about Centreville o 150,000 rebel troops, which is undoubtedly an exaggeration. They state that the rebels are expecting a simultaneous attack at three points—Centreville, Leesburgh and Aquia Creek; that intelligence had reached them that a large force of National troops had crossed Long Bridge last week, preparatory to an advance, and that they expected a movement below the Occequan, where the rebels had concentrated a large force.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The *Sattelite* and *Baltimore* came up the river last night from the lower flotilla. The *Baltimore* was fired at from the rebel battery at Acquia Creek, and twenty shot and shell flew over her, one of the shell bursting above the steamer, but doing no damage Gen. SICKLES and his daughter were passengers on board.

CONDITION OF THE ALEXANDRIA JAIL.

An examination of the jail at Alexandria, by Mr ALLEN, the Government detective, has disclosed facts equally revolting with those which have come to light in reference to the Washington jail. Among other persons confined there are the slaves of JOHN A. WASHINGTON, who were placed there for safe keeping, while WASHINGTON went off to fight in the rebel army.

GEN. HUNTER AND THE INDIANS.

The Indian Bureau has received information that that Gen. HUNTER, by its direction, was holding a Council at Leavenworth with influential representatives of the Southern Indian tribes, including those from the Creeks, Cherokees and Choctaws, in relation to the disturbances occasioned by the present rebellion. The instructions sent thither by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs contemplate their return to their own people, with strong assurances of the friendship of the United States Government.

PENSIONS WITHHELD.

The Pension-Office has withheld the payment pensions to a number of persons of sufficient evidence of their disloyalty. It appears that some sham a willingness to take the prescribed oath of allegiance and loyalty for the purpose of obtaining money from the Government, but who afterwards either join the rebels, or otherwise give them aid and comfort. As a large number of the pensions are paid after the first of October, the returns thus far received do not afford sufficient data from which to judge as to the extent of the defection. The widow of Commodore THOMAS A. P. CATESBY JONES is among those who removed into Jeffdom, and thus lost the benefit of her pension.

A BRIGADIERSHIP WANTED.

It is understood that the Representatives in Congress from Philadelphia, together with Cols. RIPLEY, CHANTRY. and ENOSS, yesterday personally applied to the President to appoint Col. BARNEY, of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, to a Brigadier Generalship. That city is largely represented in the army of he Potomac.

SHELTER FOR THE HORSES.

The different cavalry regiments on the south side of the Potomac are, of their own accord, erecting shelters to protect their horses from the influence of the weather.

FOR FORT PICKENS.

The New-York Seventy-fifth Volunteers, Col DODGE—the second Auburn regiment—is to go to Fort Pickens.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PATENT-OFFICE.

The Agricultural Department of the Patent-office is rising rapidly in importance, and assuming proportions commensurate with the first industrial interest of this and of all nations. The impulse it is giving to fruit and vine culture is now immense. The demand on the Department for grape vines amounts almost to a mania, and next year five hundred thousand grape-cuttings will be rooted. An effort will be made to detach the Agricultural Bureau from the Patent-office and erect it into an independent Department. The effort will succeed.

THE VERMONT CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The Secretary of War has ordered the Vermont Cavalry Regiment to be forwarded to Washington. The regiment is full, a thousand each, of men and horses; the men being sharpshooters and the horses of the Morgan stock. There is no finer body of men in the service. Their final destination is unknown.

THE CASE OF THE ARMY SUTLTRS.

I have obtained a copy of a printed circular issued by BRYANT & REDDALL, a law firm in Washington, and addressed to Sutlers, in which the notice of the proposal of Senator WILSON to introduce a bill to abolish the office of Sutler, which originally appeared in the TIMES, is made the basis of a call for a contribution of $25 from each Sutler as a fund for the protection of their interests. The call asks that the funds be forwarded to LEWIS JOHNSON, Esq., and BARKER, and Treasurer of the Sutlers' Defence Fund. With the circular is a blank petitition to Congress, to be signed by the officers and privates of the regiment, announcing their satisfaction with the arrangement. The prospect of losing the opportunity for further extortions, is creating the most intense feeling among the Sutlers, and no means will be left untried to prevent the success of Senator WILSON'S bill.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

The distribution of seeds from the Patent-office to Congressmen, to be disseminated through their districts, will be made this week. The distribution has been retarded by reason of a delay in the transmission of the seeds from foreign countries to the United States. The next distribution will be made early next year.

SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

The office of Reporter of the Supreme Court, made vacant by the resignation of B. C. HOWARD, the secession candidate for Governor, is worth three thousand a year, besides perquisites amounting to several thousand more.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Mr. SUMNER is to introduce a bill to so modify the Fugitive Slave law, by eliminating those parts which have given offence to Northern sentiment.

GEN. FREMONT EXPECTED.

Gen. FREMONT is expected to arrive in the city to-morrow. He has taken a residence in E-street, between Ninth and Tenth. He probably expects to make a stay in Washington for some time.

THE TRIAL OF COL. KERRIGAN.

The trial of Col. KERRIGAN will begin to-morrow. The charges against him do not involve treason, as it was supposed they would, but are substantially those of insubordination and neglect to keep up proper discipline in his regiment.

PRESENTATION OF FOREIGN OFFICERS.

To-morrow Senator SUMNER will introduce to the Senate the Compte de Paris, Duc de Chartres, Baron HAMMERSTEIN, Col. HAVELOCK, and the other distinguished foreigners in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff. They will be accorded the privilege of the floor.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS ARRIVAL.

BEN. WOOD arrived to-day.

COMPLIMENT FROM THE REBEL ENVOYS.

The following letter was given to Captain WILKES, of the steamer *San Jacinto*:

FRIDAY, Nov. 15, 1861.

Capt. Wilkes, Commander U. S. steamer San Jacinto:

SIR: Before leaving your ship, we think it proper that we should state that since we have been on board of her we have uniformly been treated with great courtesy and attention. Very respectfully,

JOHN SLIDELL,
J. M. MASON,
J. E. MCFARLAND,
GEO. EUSTIS.

THE FIRST OF THE COURSE OF LECTURES.

The first of the course of lectures, to be delivered in Washington the present Winter, will be given on Friday next by ORESTES A. BROWSON, of New-York.

BEAUTIFUL WEATHER.

The weather to-day is beautiful. The religious exercises in the vaarious camps were unusually largely attended.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Reported Retreat of Gen. Schoepf, and Advance of Ten Thousand Rebels Across the Cumberland.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Dec. 8.

Several letters from Somerset and Stanford, dated the 6th inst., have just been received. They say that the National forces, under Gen. SCHOEPF, have been compelled to retreat this side of Somerset, and that the rebels, 10,000 strong, have crossed Cumberland River, and are marching on Somerset. Men, women and children are leaving Somerset in every possible conveyance, and rushing into Stanford.

The Stanford people think that Gen. SCHOEPF should be reinforced, and the *Democrat* editorially thinks that Gen. SCHOEPF'S purpose in falling back on Somerset is to catch ZOLLICOFFER in a trap.

LATEST REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Dec. 8.

The *Commercial's* Frankfort dispatch says the conduct of the President in modifying Secretary CAMERON'S report, and the great confidence which is placed in Gens. MCCLELLAN, BUELL and HALLECK, are having the influence to calm the anxiety of the Union men. If the Government adopts the policy of Mr. CAMERON, it would demoralize, if not destroy, the Union party in Kentucky.

Several men who fled from Letcher and Perry Counties, were in Frankfort yesterday, appealing for protection against WILLIAMS and his gang, who have invaded those counties, plundering the people, driving off stock, and in some instances, killing Union men.

The report that ZOLLICOFFER has crossed the Cumberland, is discredited by some persons here.

Gen. SCHOEPF occupies a hill three-quarters of a mile this side of Somerset, with but five thousand men.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

Removal of his Headquarters from Darnestown to Frederick.

FREDERICK, Md., Friday, Dec. 6.

The Third Brigade of Gen. BANKS' army, Gen. WILLIAMS commanding, arrived here this morning, and after passing through the city, took encampments near the hamlet at Fairnew, three miles out on the Hagerstown turnpike.

The First and Second Brigades, commanded by Gens. AMBERCROMBIE and HAMILTON, arrived respectively on Tuesday and Wednesday. The former is located on the Monocacy and Baltimore turnpike, and the latter on the Monocacy near Jiamsville, both four to five miles from the city. The two cavalry companies and the artillery battalion, under Capt. BEST, of the Fourth United States, have also arrived. None of the forces composing the Muddy Branch Camp are now behind except the Nineteenth New-York, Col. LUDLIE, which guards the division supply train, and is now on its way hither.

During the marches of the several brigades and battalions, there were no incidents worthy of record. The roads in many places were rough, caused by the frost directly after a wet season. Two days were occupied by the brigades in marching a distance of about 31 miles, but at night the men and officers slept in their blankets under the open sky.

The more seriously ill of the division were put into comfortable canal boats at the mouth of the Seneca, and carried to the Point of Rocks, where a train was in waiting, which brought them directly hither, thus avoiding the jarring of rough country roads. They are all well provided for in the barracks located in the fair grounds adjoining the suburbs of the city. Dr. KING, the Medical Director of the Division, has spared no pains to conduce to their comfort and recovery.

Gen. BANKS' Head-quarters are in the spacious mansion of BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, now a Colonel of the rebel army. It had been unoccupied, except by his servants, since his advent into the rebel army, and offered a most appropriate place for its present use. The servant left in charge by JOHNSON, is still continued in the same capacity by Gen. BANKS, and the remaining furniture will be well protected, either for the late owner or the purchaser under the confiscation law.

The only troops located in the city are Gen. BANKS' Body-Guard, composed of the Zouave D'Afrique, and Company A, Capt FITZSIMMONS, and Company K, Capt, ——, of the Van Alen Cavalry. The latter, however, are acting in connection with the Provost-Guard.

Dr. KING to-day left for Baltimore to look after the state of the sick of his charge in general hospital there, and to procure additional supplies for those in the regiments and division hospital here.

Instead of establishing a division post-office here, Mr. HOUGHTON, the Post-office Agent, and Acting Postmaster of the division, goes into the city Post-office, which is being enlarged, and a department is being fitted up for military purposes.

Mr. TUCKER, his assistant, will take charge of the mails sent by two of the brigades, thus dividing their duties, and facilitating mail dispatch and delivery. These gentlemen are from the Second Massachusetts Regiment.

Gen. BANKS and Staff visited Sandy Hook, to-day, on a special train, it being his first visit since the evacuation in July. Everything was quiet from Point of Rocks to Harper's Ferry, nor were any bodies of the enemy seen. Col. GEARY'S command were vigilant, and allowed the rebels no opportunity to depredate upon the Unionists.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 7.

A flag of truce was dispatched to Norfolk this morning from the flag-ship *Minnesota*, but brought no news from the enemy.

The *Ericsson*, from New-York, arrived this morning, and will, after taking aboard troops, proceed to Port Royal.

The weather here is most beautiful.

A sad accident happened this afternoon on board the flag-ship *Minnesota*. A sailor let a block down by the run, which struck Capt. G. W. SALTONSTALL, and knocked him overboard. In descending he struck the side of a propeller, hurting him to such an extent that his life is despaired of.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF MULES AND TEAMSTERS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Dec. 8.

The report sent last night that the rebels captured yesterday ten of our mule teams and took the teamsters prisoners, was a mistake. The men and teams have arrived here, having been released after all the arms belonging to the party were taken from them.

MILITARY MATTERS IN MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 8.

Early this week 240 men, including 6 invalids and 11 officers, now at Fort Warren, captured at Hatteras, are to be sent to Fortress Monroe, and thence to Norfolk by a flag of truce. This indicates an exchange of prisoners.

The steamship *Illinois* has arrived, and the Twelfth Marine Regiment will probably embark to-morrow to join Gen. BUTLER'S expedition.

The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. STEPHENSON, will leave camp at Readville at noon to-morrow for Annapolis, to join Gen. BURNSIDE'S expedition.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Albany*, lying at Pier No. 9 North River, is now loading provisions and ammunition for Locust Point, and will sail to-day.

The United States steam transport *Admiral* is now lying at anchor in the North River waiting orders.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Dispatches from the South Contained in the Richmond Papers.

ANOTHER WAIL FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

DISPATCHES IN THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 4.—Sixteen of the enemy's ships are now inside the bar, and an attack on Fort Pulaski is hourly expected.

EVACUATION OF TYBEE SHORE.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 4.—The Savannah *News* of to-day says that the Federals have evacuated Tybee Island Capt. REED, who visited the Island on yesterday, says he saw no enemy and no works.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFEDERATE SENATORS.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Dec. 4.—The Legislature on yesterday elected the Hen. R. W. BARNWELL and Hon. JAMES L. ORR Confederate States Senators.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 4.—The Presbyterian General Assembly convened here to-day. Rev. FRANCIS MCFARLAND was elected Moderator by acclamation.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. FLOYD—WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL TROOPS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 3.—A gentleman who has just arrived here from the army in Western Virginia, says that the campaign in that region is virtually ended for the Winter. The nature of the country, the want of forage and subsistance, and the condition of the roads, make any agressive movement for the present, in his opinion, by either party, impracticable.

Gen. FLOYD has fallen back to a point within thirty miles of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad.

[The Richmond *Dispatch* of Thursday says:

"A report is current that Gen. FLOYD'S command has been ordered from Western Virginia to another important post of duty."]

Gen. LORING still holds his position near Cheat Mountain.

It has already been announced that the enemy has withdrawn six regiments from Virginia, and sent them to Kentucky.

The prisoners who arrived here, last evening, on the *Platte Valley*, were to-day sent to Norfolk, Mo., to be exchanged for Federal prisoners.

The *Florida* and *Pamlico* engaged a Federal vessel off the east end of Horn Island, at 9 o'clock this morning. The Federals retired.

DAMAGE TO THE LICK CREEK BRIDGE REPAIRED—ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-SIDE ROAD.

LYNCHBURGH, Dec. 4.—President BRANNER, of the East Tennessee Railroad, telegraphs here that the bridge over Lick Creek is all right, and that the trains are passing over. He will have a line of packets at Union on Thursday to carry passengers around that bridge.

The South-Side train failed to connect with the Western to-day, in consequence of an accident about two miles below this city. The engine ran over a bull, which caused the mail-car to be thrown from the track. The car was much damaged, but no person was hurt.

WAIL OF THE SOUTH CAROLINIANS.

We extract the following editorial from a recent number of the Charleston *Mercury*, received by a passenger from Norfolk:

"The beautiful belt of islands which skirt our State, containing so large a portion of the wealth of the State, and so identified with its peculiar institution, has been adjudged incapable of defense; and, from military necessity, been abandoned to its fate. We have nothing to say against this conclusion of the military authorities who have the control of this matter. We take it for granted that, against a naval power which can strike with overwhelming force, where it pleases, these islands cannot now be defended. They are necessarily the victims and martyrs of this war. They are sacrifices upon the altar of patriotism. But while we admit all this, we write to ask the question, shall they be scapegoats? Is it not the duty of every man in the State—every man on the *main*, who, more happily situated, sits secure from the enemy, to consider these their brethren in affliction? Is it not the duty of every man to regard the inhabitants of these islands—exiles from their homes—masters and slaves, as the peculiar care and guests of the State? Should not every door and heart be open to them? Should not the State, and every individual in the State, do everything possible to mitigate the unspeakable calamity which has befallen them? Shall not the poor slaves especially—driveu from their pleasant homes by a ruthless enemy—who have loyally followed the fortunes of their masters—find welcome and shelter beneath the roof of every loyal citizen of the Palmetto State? Martyrs of the cause—to abandon them is to abandon the cause; to desert them is to desert the cause; to turn our backs upon them, is to be recreant to ourselves, and put the great cause itself in question. Now is the time to prove that our people are indeed a people; that South Carolina is in truth a community, and that wherever the lot of a Carolinian be cast, whether on the seaboard or the mountains, he is a member of the same common family—one in purpose and feeling, in life and in death, for weal or for woe. The early Christians, in the time of their trial, held everything in common; the cause was everything. This is the spirit that should animate every Christian. Every Southern man must do so, if we are to defend our homes and liberties, and carry our great enterprise to a triumphant conclusion.

We feel that is not necessary to debate upon this topic. We must take it for granted that no true son of the soil will hesitate to do his whole duty in the premises, and, with purse and sympathy, and personal service, to give all aid and comfort to his unfortunate brother.

"PARSON BROWNLOW."

The dispatch recently published to the effect that "Parson BROWNLOW" commanded the forces at an engagement in East Tennessee is rendered doubtful by the following card which he recently published:

I have never, at any time, left Knoxville or elsewhere with any guns, nor have I had any guns to furnish to others. I left Knoxville about three weeks ago, on horseback, to try and collect some fees due me for advertising in the adjoining counties of Blount and Sevier, and stated to different persons where I was going and what my business was.

As it regards the bridge burning, I have no knowledge of the guilty parties, and I never had any intimation from any quarter of any such purposes, until I heard the next day that the outrage had been perpetrated. I condemn the burning most unqualifiedly, as an ill-advised measure, and I am not a sympathizer in any such movement. And had a knowledge of any such purpose come to me, I would have felt bound in honor and all good conscience to have made the fact known to the chief officers of the railroads.

I voluntarily signed a communication to Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, weeks ago, together with fifteen or twenty other gentlemen, pledging ourselves to promote peace, and to urge Union men not to rebel, to take up arms, or to commit any outrages whatever. That document was published in all the Tennessee papers. I signed it in good faith, and I have kept that faith. WM. G. BROWNLOW.

VIRGINIA TREASURY NOTES.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Thursday.

The Convenlion yesterday passed the subjoined ordinance, authorizing the Auditor to issue Treasury notes, to bear no interest, which will relieve the Treasury of a very considerable liability. The plates and paper are all ready for printing, and the notes will be put in circulation without delay.

Be it ordained, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be and he is hereby authorized to issue Treasury notes, which shall bear no interest, to an amount not exceeding four millions of dollars, for the purpose of redeeming at maturity, or at such other time as they may be presented for payment, the interest-bearing Treasury notes which were issued under the ordinance of this Convention, passed as aforesaid, respectively on the 30th day of April, 1861, and on the 28th day of June, 1861. The said notes shall be of denominations not less than five dollars—be payable to bearer at the Treasury on demand—and when presented for payment in sums of five hundred dollars, or any multiple of one hundred dollars above that sum, they may be converted into registered bonds of the State, bearing six per centum per annum interest. All the provisions of said ordinance, numbers thirty-five and seventy-one, in this ordinance referred to, and the ordinance entitled "An ordinance requiring the banks to receive the Treasury notes of this Commonwealth," passed July 1, 1861, shall be held to apply to the notes authorized to be issued by this ordinance, except so far only as they may be inconsistent therewith.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The following items are from the Richmond *Dispatch*, of Thursda y:

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Three prisoners of war arrived last evening by the Central train, under charge of Sergeant E. F. MORRISON, of Company A, Fourth North Carolina Regiment. Their names are CHARLES RUNNEL, a citizen of Fairfax County; DANIEL SULLIVAN, private in the Third Pennsylvania Regiment; and HENRY VANPORT, private in the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment.

SKILLFUL WORKMANSHIP.

We have seen a curious and ingenious specimen of handiwork, executed by WILLIAM HENRY BALDWIN, Jr., a prisoner of war, who was wounded in the battle of Manassas. It is a pipe, made of mahogany, and richly carved with imitations of leaves and flowers; while the mouth-piece and mountings are wrought of beef bones, polished like ivory. The only instruments used in this extraordinary specimen of carving were old steel pens, which the prisoner managed to pick up. He has presented it to Dr. HIGHBOTHAM, Surgeon of the post, as a token of gratitude for kindness shown him during a long period of suffering.

A RUNAWAY PRISONER RECAPTURED.

At an early hour yesterday morning an individual in blue uniform was observed skuiking through an apple orchard in Hanover County, and Mr. W. C. SMITH very properly took him into custody. He proved to be one of the Bull Runners of the Federal army, who had made his escape from a Richmond prison two or three days previously, and was making his way to Middlesex County, in the hope of finding his way to the blockading fleet. Mr. SMITH conducted him back to Richmond, and last evening he was restored to his old quarters. He had been employed for some time as a hospital-nurse.

AMUSEMENTS IN RICHMOND, VA.

There are two places of amusement open in Richmond. Miss IDA VERNON made her first appearance at the Richmond Theatre on Monday night. The "PARRINGTON Sisters" are performing at Metropolitan Hall. On Monday night the "Social Club," formerly of Washington City, had a cotillon party at Monticello Hall: and on the same evening a grand ball was given at City Arms Hall.

THE PIRATE SUMTER AGAIN.

Two Brigs Captured by Her and Destroyed—Their Crews Taken to Martinique.

The British schooner *Emeline*, Capt. COPELAND, from Port Royal, (Martinique,) arrived at this port yesterday. She left at Port Royal the privateer *Sumter*, which would commence coaling Nov. 12. She had recently captured two prizes—the brigs *Daniel Trowbridge*, of New-Haven, and the *Joseph Park*.

Capt. LYON, of the *Daniel Trowbridge*, came as passenger in the *Emeline*. He reports that he sailed from New-York Oct. 8 for Demerara, with a cargo of provisions, and that on the 27th October, while in lat. 17° 33', lon. 56° 34', his vessel was boarded by the rebel steamer *Sumter*, and that himself and crew were taken on board the same. The privateers took all the provisions they wanted, and then burned the brig. Capt. LYON and crew were landed at Port Royal.

At the time of the capture the *Sumter* had on board Capt. BRIGGS and crew, of the *Joseph Park*, which left Pernambuco for New-York, in ballast. She was taken by the *Sumter* Sept. 24, and after having been thoroughly searched, was set on fire and left to her fate. Capt. BRIGGS and his men had been on board the privateer forty-seven days before they were landed at Port Royal. The mate and crew of the *Daniel Trowbridge* were to be sent home at the first opportunity. These two were the only prizes the *Sumter* had taken recently.

There had been no United States war vessels at Martinique for some time, and the authorities at that place allowed the *Sumter* to coal and refit without offering to interfere.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Recruiting for the regular army has been very quiet during the past week. The number of applicants was very limited, and the enlistments at all the offices did not exceed ten. It is the opinion of those conversant with the recruiting business that a great number of men, free, able and willing to enlist, are holding back in the hope that Secretary CAMERON'S proposition to pay part of the $100 bounty, authorized by the last Congress to the recruit as soon as he enlists, will be carried into effect. The recruiting parties also hope that the $2 premium for accepted recruits will be allowed again. It is only right that some compensation, beyond the mere pay of a private soldier, should be allowed to men on the recruiting service, because they are subject to expenses which a soldier on ordinary military duty does not incur.

Many enlistments have been made during the last few months for the company of music boys on Governor's Island. It is now about one hundred strong, and will be recruited up to one hundred and fifty. Stout boys, for buglers, are much wanted. The young musicians already display great proficiency, considering the short time they have been on the Island. Sergeant CHARLES HENKE, drum-major and orderly-sergeant, is in charge of the company, and deserves great credit for the progress made by his pupils, and for the admirable discipline preserved among them, both of which are due to his abilities as an instructor, and his knowledge of military duties. He has been in the service twenty-five years.

Recruiting for the navy keeps pace with the requirements of this branch of the service. Two hundred and ten men were shipped here last week and sent on board the *North Carolina*. There are now seven hundred disposable seamen, ordinary seamen and landsmen on board this receiving-ship. In connection with naval recruiting, there is one thing which deserves public notice, and to which the attention of the Naval Department should be called, as it cannot but prove injurious to the service. It is that a large number of men, at least one hundred per week, are rejected at the naval rendezvous here, in consequence of an order to the effect that none but native-born Americans can be shipped as landsmen. Every applicant is asked where he was born. An honest man will tell the truth, and probably find himself rejected; but men of another stamp will not hesitate to swear that they are Americans, and therefore are readily shipped. An unprincipled man has thus the advantage over an honest one.

Lieut. WORDEN has been appointed to take charge of the South-street naval rendezvous. He was taken prisoner by the rebels while taking dispatches to Pensacola, and has not long been released.

The vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are as follows:

	Guns.		Guns.
North Carolina	84	Crusader	10
Vandalia	22	Sumter	10
Oneida	7	Mercedita	9
Chippewa	7	Curlew	4
Winona	7	Arthur	6
Owasco	7	E. B. Hale	4
Octorara	4		

and the *Adirondack* on the stocks, and one purchased propeller. The *Nightingale* (6) and the *Wyandotte* (10) are off the Battery.

The forces in the harbor add up to 3,300 men, as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	500	Marine Barracks	150
Fort Hamilton	1,100	Kate Sambler	140
Fort Lafayette	58	Vessels in harbor	600
Bedloe's Island	52		
North Carolina	700	Total	3,300

The new gunboat *Octorara* was successfully launched at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Saturday. We have already given her dimensions and other particulars.

AN INCIDENT ON BOARD THE STEAMER AFRICA.

When the British steamship *Africa* left this port, on her last trip to Liverpool, and while lying in the stream, previous to proceeding down the Narrows, she was boarded by two police detectives, who demanded to see a lady from Georgia, who had taken passage on the steamer. Capt. SHANNON not objecting, the detectives were introduced to the lady, and, after a brief conversation, the latter was informed that she could not be allowed to go to England at that time. The lady remonstrated, and exhibited her passport, signed by Secretary SEWARD, which she considered was sufficient to insure her against detention, and, acting upon that conviction, respectfully, but resolutely declined to leave the steamer. The matter was then brought before Capt SHANNON, who asked the officers for their authority, and also questioned them with reference to a warrant. The detectives replied that they acted under directions received from the Superintendent of Police and were unprovided with a warrant. They were ununiformed, and did not even produce a badge to indicate their authority. Under these circumstances, Capt. SHANNON peremptorily refused to let the lady go. The officers intimated that the steamer would be stopped at the Narrows. Capt. SHANNON said he should not permit his passenger to leave the vessel against her will, unless compeled to do so by force. The detectives then left, and the steamer proceeded on her voyage uninterrupted. The lady referred to is a native of England, and has resided in the State of Georgia for some years.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Indications of British Sentiment on the Affair of the Trent.

The Law Officers of the Crown Prepared to Justify Capt. Wilkes.

THE NASHVILLE AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Important Discussion of the Neutrality Laws.

Hostility of the British Mercantile Community to the United States.

More Friendly Ministerial Allusions to this Government.

DEPARTURE OF THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

The Royal mail steamer *Africa*, Capt SHANNON, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 23d and Queenstown on the 24th ult., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Europa* arrived at Liverpool on the 24th.

The *Glasgow* arrived at Queenstown early on the morning of the 22d ult. and at Liverpool on the 23d.

The *Anglo Saxon* reached Londonderry on the afternoon of the 22d ult., bringing news of the loss of the *North Briton*.

Judge GOODRICH, Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Brussels, and special bearer of dispatches, came out in the *Africa*, having left London on the night of the 23d of November reaching the ship at Queenstown.

The *Arago*, having on board Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT and Mr. THURLOW WEED, arrived at Southampton on the 24th.

Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, had been on a visit to the Speaker of the House of Commons at his seat in Nottinghamshire.

The Bank of France, on the 21st ult., reduced its rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

The report that Gen. CIALDINI had reached Paris was unfounded. He was still at Turin.

The *Moniteur* contradicts the recent rumors as to impending Ministerial modifications; and also the alleged terms of the negotiations between the Emperor and M. FOULD on the entrance of the latter into the Cabinet.

A new order of the French Minister of Commerce gives facilities for the naturalization of English, Belgian and American vessels on the payment of certain duties. The purchase may be made in any part of the world, and the vessels so purchased may be employed for six months in any way on their way to France, instead of, as formerly, being compelled at once to proceed to a port in France for naturalization.

The Paris *Patrie* has an article on the "Impossibility of Disarmament" in the present state of European affairs, and the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the belief was gaining ground that there will be no disarmament by land or sea, and that all that will be done will be to allow some fifty or sixty thousand men to go home on leave.

The Bourse on the 22d was firm and higher. Rentes closed at 70:05.

The funeral of the late King of Portugal took place on the 16th at Lisbon. There was a grand procession, including 10,000 troops.

The Italian Parliament reassembled at Turin on Nov. 20, and Baron RICASOLI immediately proceeded to explain to the Legislature the position of the "Roman question." He had, he said, framed proposals for a reconciliation between the Italian Government and the Papacy, and had requested the Emperor NAPOLEON to mediate; but the mediation had been fruitless, as the disposition of the Roman Court was unconciliatory. These proposals, which were composed of eleven articles, Baron RICASOLI laid before the Parliament, and their conditions are as liberal as rumor had declared them to be, and perhaps more liberal than those which the Pope may some day be compelled to accept. It was proposed that the Pontiff and his Cardinals should retain their dignities and personal inviolability, and should be guaranteed a certain revenue by the King of Italy. The Italian Government was not to interfere in any way with the exercise of the Pope's spiritual functions, the dispatch of Papal Nuncios, the convoking of synods and councils, the nomination of bishops, or the presentation to ecclesiastical benefices. In the event of the rejection of these proposals, to which the Pope and Cardinal ANTONELLI were pressingly solicited to accord their favorable consideration, the Italian Government "could not"—as it declared in a letter to the Italian envoy at Paris—"without difficulty restrain the impatience of the people, who claim Rome as their capital." The Italian Premier's speech, and the documents which accompanied it, seem not to have caused any immediate debate on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies, which proceeded to discuss the condition of the Neapolitan provinces, and ultimately resolved to take Neapolitan and Roman affairs into consideration at the same time.

Negotiations had been opened between Omar Pasha and the Prince of Montenegro which hold out some prospect of a settlement of the existing differences.

Fuad Pasha had been appointed Grand Vizier, and Ali Pasha Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Telegrams from Calcutta to Oct. 31, state that there was a large demand for yarns and goods on speculation, and that prices were higher. Freights active and advancing. Hong Kong dispatches are to the 16th of October. Tea was firm. Silk slightly lower. The import markets were dull, from the pressure of large stocks. Sterling Exchange, 4s. 5½d.

At Shanghai, exchange was quoted at 6s. Tea advancing. Political news unimportant.

Canton had been evacuated by the British troops.

THE AFFAIR OF THE NASHVILLE.

First Impression Upon the English Public—The Facts—Statement of Capt. Nelson—Uncertainty of the British Government—Speculations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1861.

The newspapers will give all the details of the event of the week, the arrival of the *Nashville*, and her capture of the American ship *Harvey*

Birch about two hundred miles south and west of the Irish coast. The town has not yet recovered from the shock this event has caused, and is waiting with great anxiety to see its results. No one doubts that unless the British Government acts in an honorable and straightforward manner, there will be an immediate rupture; but as yet, although a Cabinet Council was summoned in haste yesterday afternoon, we are not informed what ground they have taken, nor what means our authorities mean to use in asserting their rights.

As a matter of fact, however, the whole affair has its amusing side. In the first place, I have no doubt that no one is more thoroughly taken aback by the news than Mr. YANCEY himself, and his associates. Their first ejaculation must have been, "Was Capt. PEGRAM mad!" Their mature conviction must be that he is only a fool; and coming from the United States Navy, as he does, a serious question arises as to the character our naval officers must have had, as an average, if he is a fair specimen of the class. No sooner did the *Nashville* arrive in port than the Admiralty officers rushed in consternation on board of her, closeted the Captain, and asked for his papers. He drew out triumphantly—as an answer to the calumny that he was a pirate—his commission as Captain in the Confederate Navy, signed by JEFFERSON DAVIS. "But your ship's papers?" One can imagine the Admiralty agents exclaiming, "Where are your letters-of-marque; where is her commission as a Government war vessel?" "She has none," must have replied the Captain, "I was merely put on board of her to bring her over here. She is to be refitted here, and I am to leave her." "Then how came you to capture the *Harvey Birch* if you had no authority?" the officers would ask. "By virtue of my commission as Captain, and as an act of retaliation on the North for capturing and destroying our Southern vessels," answers PEGRAM; "It was one of the most painful acts of my life, but it was my duty to the Government I have the honor to serve." One can imagine the blank faces of the Englishmen and their astonishment at hearing so cool an avowal.

No less vivid must have been the astonishment of Mr. YANCEY. One can imagine him and his colleagues listening to the story and cursing their Captain at intervals, while ransacking their brains to discover some means of supplying papers that would get them out of the scrape. How they must admire the coolness of the man who, after having committed a most flagrant act of piracy, could calmly proceed to lay his vessel up in an enemy's port, to undergo repairs that must take weeks, and with the intention of sending her off as a pirate again, openly avowed! Just at this time, to outrage public opinion and call the British Government down on their backs! I do not believe it is exaggeration to assert that this must have been the most unlucky blow the Confederate agents here have ever received.

The Captain of the *Harvey Birch* also has his story to tell. He came up to London at once, and saw Mr. ADAMS and Mr. MORSE the Consul, and was here yesterday all day. What he told them, and what steps they have taken or are going to take, I do not yet know; but I heard Captain NELSON'S story from a gentleman who had it from the Captain himself. Most of it is already published, but not the best part. He expresses the greatest contempt for the *Nashville*, her officers and her crew. He says that the vessel is all out of repair; her officers are mere boys, and want courage as much as they want experience; that the crew is a mixture of Irish and other foreigners, who were shipped at first on false pretences, and then were compelled to sign other articles at the point of the bayonet. They openly talked of their discontent on the passage, and he (Capt. NELSON) didn't believe they would have fought. Both officers and crew were in great fear lest they should meet some American war-vessel on the ocean, and their armament was so poor that they could have made no resistance to speak of. In short, from the account as it reached me, it was plain that the *Nashville* was badly fitted out, badly armed, badly officered and badly manned, and that if she is a specimen of the Southern privateer, it must be either incapacity or treachery that prevents our vessels from catching them. Her crew say that she ran out of Charleston at night, through the blockading fleet, which they could see in the distance. They stopped at the Bermudas for coal, and then came straight to Southampton, for what purpose I do not know. Probably for the vessel to be refitted and adapted to become a war-steamer, as her present condition does not seem to be at all suited to this purpose, and in Charleston they would not be likely to have the means to fit her out properly. It is no proof of her power that she took the *Harvey Birch*, for that ship, though a fine, new vessel, was not armed, and had no choice but to surrender. Their one object seems to have been revenge, for they got no plunder whatever—not a dollar's worth of gain or glory, and they had all the trouble of the thirty prisoners. The Captain—PEGRAM the Great—declares that it gave him the most acute pain to commit this act of destruction, but he felt that he must not yield to the weak promptings of humanity.

Such is the look of the affair on one side. On the other, it seems no less disastrous for the Southerners. It is seldom that great battles where the destinies of nations were decided, have caused more excitement or more alarm among the phlegmatic people of this city than the arrival of this wretched two-gun, half-manned pirate. It is the subject of discussion in every counting-house, in every hotel, on 'Change and even among the few fashionable patrons, who, unable to follow the hounds, still populate the billiard-rooms of the Travelers' and the Conservative Clubs. Public opinion has not yet had time to settle upon a course, and it is plain that it is waiting for the direction which Government will give to its current. The Press gives out only hollow murmurs, not daring as yet to grapple with the bareness of the evil. Americans seem to take the affair with a certain sort of coolness, and not without pleasure. There seems to be no sort of doubt felt as to the nature of the question which must so soon be decided, nor do the Ministry seem to be at all blind to the dangers which they must now look square in the face, beyond all hope of dodging or winking at. No doubt those are right who say that the refusal of redress on their part, would be followed by an immediate suspension of diplomatic relations on ours, and that by the departure of the Ministers from London and Washington at the earliest moment possible for the news to reach home and return. But for many reasons I do not believe that the affair will come to this point. Indeed, if it does, the success of the Confederate agents in producing a rupture between the two countries will be rather a matter to be sorry for than angry at. It is what they have always aimed at, and what we Americans have always wished and tried to prevent. It is, too, what the British Government have always tried to avoid, and their declarations have, as a general thing, been so clear and frank that for one, I feel confident that they will not refuse justice now, when it is clearly on our side, and when the peaceful relations of the two countries depend on it. There is the more ground for this belief that the papers announce a meeting of several of the high Cabinet officers with the Admiralty authorities at the office of the latter, and this subsequent to the meeting of the Cabinet hastily called yesterday afternoon. Something evidently has been decided upon—some action in one way or the other; and probably the Ministry are only waiting for our authorities to initiate some measures against the vessel itself, in order to make their decision public. Meanwhile, the Admiralty have placed guards to see that no violence be done to the vessel; perhaps, also, to see that she does not run off. Whatever may be the decision, I do not believe that the *Nashville* will ever get back to America to do more harm to our commerce, for the feeling among all the commercial classes here, and particularly among the seamen and merchant officers, is so violent that it will not be likely to restrain itself if a rupture takes place between the two Governments. Attention, too, has already been drawn by this accident to the fact that the Southerners have bought the steamer *Pacific*, and are fitting her out as a war steamer—a fact which this Government will now hardly be able to overlook, and which, if she does, our Government will hardly be thoughtless enough to overlook. A United States war steamer in these waters now would be of more service than half the blockading squadron in its present position, where it never has caught one single steamer even when it had the knowledge when such a steamer was to arrive, how she was to come, and what she had on board. But though it is stated, and is very likely true, that the *James Adger* is now cruising somewhere in expectation of something, no one seems to know what, she is at all events not on hand, and does not seem likely to turn up.

This steamer will hardly carry any definite news even from official quarters, unless well-informed persons are much mistaken. It is to be hoped, therefore, that our people will not explode until it appears that we are wronged. The opinion among sound men here is that this Government ought to interfere, and there is confidence felt that this time we shall receive the treatment one great nation deserves to receive at the hands of another.

There are other matters of news this week, but all yield to this. Gen. SCOTT has arrived, but has gone on to Havre. So has Archbishop HUGHES. Several new speeches have been made, among which that of Lord STANLEY is the best. Lord STANLEY is the son of the Earl of Derby, an advanced Liberal, but in his party and family connections a Conservative, and his speech is particularly interesting, as being an official announcement of the course which the Conservatives mean to adopt with regard to our affairs. It does not vary from that of the Ministry.

THE NASHVILLE AFFAIR AT PARIS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 22, 1861.

The news of the arrival at Southampton of the Confederate steamer *Nashville*, with the officers of a prize on board, created a painful impression at Paris among the friends of the Union, as well it might.

At the same time we have the news of the arrival of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL at Southampton by the English mail steamer from Havana. Mr. SLIDELL is looked for at Paris, to-day, by his friends.

The *Moniteur* this morning publishes under its official head, a copy of the treaty concluded by England, France and Spain on the subject of the combined expedition against Mexico. It does not differ in any material point from that which was published surreptitiously, and which must have gone out to you by the last mail.

THE INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

INTIMATIONS OF THE GROUND TO BE TAKEN BY ENGLAND IN REGARD TO THE TRENT.

It will be remembered that the London correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES communicated, in his letter dated Nov. 16, the following in regard to the expedition of the *James Adger*:

"A curious paragraph appeared in some of the morning papers to-day—in the *Telegraph*, I think—under the head of naval intelligence, to the effect that one of Her Majesty's frigates which had left Spithead to watch the movements of the United States war-steamer, the *James Adger*, had returned. The paragraph goes on to state that the object of the *James Adger* was supposed to be to intercept the West India mail-steamer now due, with Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON on board, to take these gentlemen out of her and to carry them to New-York. What can have put such an idea into the heads of the British Admiralty? It must have known the real object of the cruise of the *Adger*, for it was telegraphed under the head of American news, in every newspaper. My own suspicion is, that some of these Southerners, being no doubt anxious, for reasons of their own, to keep a sharp look-out on the *Adger*, have made use of their knowledge, with the idea of producing more irritation between the two Governments. One has to be perpetually on one's guard against the miserable, intriguing spirit of these fellows, who are at the bottom of every contemptible plot. They manufacture news and seem to control the telegraph, but it is a very small sort of work and will not pay them in the end."

The following article from the Edinburgh *Scotsman*, copied generally by the English Press, gives additional light to the subject:

"A strange yet true story—showing how near this country has been, and perhaps is, to a rupture with the United States, or at least how very well disposed our American friends are to bring about such an event—reaches us to-day from sources to be thoroughly relied on. The week before last our Government received information that a United States war steamer had brought up in Southampton water, ostensibly for the purpose of refitting, but under circumstances warranting the suspicion that she had some other object in view. Subsequently various circumstances, including the conversation with some of her crew who had come ashore, led to the discovery of the fact that her real object was the seizure of the West India mail steamer then due! The United States cruiser had been dispatched in pursuit of the *Nashville*, the vessel conveying the Confederate delegates sent to this country, which had eluded the blockade. The delegates had succeeded in reaching Cuba, and there got themselves conveyed on board one of the British mail steamers. Their movements became known to the commander of the pursuing vessel, who took the remarkable step of running straight over to the British coast, with the intention of waylaying the mail steamer, and making capture of her as a neutral vessel, carrying, in the delegates and their credentials, "contraband of war."

Upon the assumption of these being the facts—an assumption, it will easily be believed, not made and proceeded on without inquiry and consideration—the British war steamer *Phæton* was ordered to watch the American and to protect her against any vessel bearing the British flag. As it happened, the American captain, perhaps attracted by hospitalities after a stormy voyage, remained in port for some days, and then, putting to sea, was met by a severe gale on the south coast, which forced him to anchor at Calshot. The same cause that stopped his cruise expedited the voyage of the mail steamer, which arrived two days before her time, and passed into her port unconscious of her danger. Communications then took place between our Government and the American Minister, in which the latter disclaimed any such intention as that imputed to the proceedings of the United States steamer—or, rather, he disclaimed any knowledge of the matter. *At the same time it was ascertained to be the opinion of the law officers of the Crown that, according to the interpretation of the law as laid down in former decisions, the relations of Britain to the American belligerents are perhaps such that there might have been fair legal grounds for the American cruiser seizing the mail steamer as prize, even in British waters, if it could have been shown that she knowingly harbored the persons and property of enemies of the United States, in the shape of the delegates and their dispatches.* The United States steamer has now departed, but is supposed to be cruising off the Irish coast, for purposes similar to those which brought her to Southampton.

It cannot be necessary to point out the wanton offensiveness and danger of the course understood to have been adopted in this, and perhaps similar cases, by the United States Government. That Government is entitled to do all in its power to prevent egress or ingress at its own ports and the ports of the Confederates; but to leave these not half guarded, and *come across to British waters*, on a roving commission, to seize a British mail steamer which had taken on board, at *a British port*, two American passengers and their portmanteaus, is an act easy to be understood and not easy to be endured. It indicates a desire not so much to prevent the movements of American "rebels" as to insult and provoke the Government and people of this country."

THE REAL MISSION OF THE ADGER.

From the London Times.

The readers of our naval intelligence will perhaps remember that the *James Adger*, United States war steamer, sailed from Southampton on the 12th of November. It was known also, although for obvious reasons it was not thought expedient to make public proclamation of the facts, that the *James Adger*, an American merchant vessel, which had been recently converted into an eight-gun ship of war, had been sent over here to intercept a vessel loading at Liverpool with warlike stores for a Southern port. The *James Adger* had steamed into Southampton as a ship of war of a friendly Power, and, requiring repair, was, like any French or Russian ship in similar necessity, refitted in our harbor. On the 12th of November she went away. Where she is gone, of course nobody knows.

MASON AND SLIDELL EXPECTED.

Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, the "Commissioners from the Confederate States," were expected to reach England in the West India mail steamer *La Plata*, due at Southampton on the 29th November.

THE NASHVILLE AT SOUTHAMPTON

HER ARRIVAL AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE HARVEY BIRCH.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, Nov. 21.

Great excitement has been created here by the arrival in our waters this morning of a steamer of war bearing the flag of the Confederate States of America, and which has since come into dock, where she now lies snugly berthed in the outer tidal basin. She came up the river about 8 o'clock, and anchored off the mouth of the Itchin, with the Confederate flag flying at the peak and a pennant at the main. Soon afterward a number of men were landed from her in the docks, who proved to be the crew of a late American merchant ship, named the *Harvey Birch*, which had been captured and burnt on Tuesday morning near the entrance of the Channel.

The steamer in question was called the *Nashville* before she was purchased for the Confederate navy, and is of 1,120 tons burden. She is commanded by Capt. PEGRAM, his chief subordinate officers being First Lieut. FAUNTLEROY and Second Lieut. BENNETT, and she has a crew of 80 men, all whites, mostly English and Irish. She carries only two long 12-pounder rifled cannon. The *Nashville* is from Charleston, last from Bermuda, for England, on "special service." It will be remembered that this ship ran the blockade in Charleston harbor, about 12 o'clock at night, toward the end of October, within sight of two Federal cruisers, but, exhibiting no lights, she ran close along shore and escaped unnoticed. *She put into Bermuda for coals, and the Captain states that he was treated while there with every attention and politeness by the Governor of Bermuda.*

About 8 o'clock last Tuesday morning, when in lat. 49° 6′ N., long. 9° 52′ W., the *Nashville* fell in with the American ship *Harvey Birch*, Capt. NELSON, bound from Havre to New-York, in ballast, with the American flag flying. She ran alongside her, and, as was stated to us, opened her ports, and ordered the ship to heave to, the flag to be hauled down, and the Captain to come on board immediately. This was done, and Capt. NELSON soon returned to his ship, with orders from the Captain of the *Nashville* for all the crew to get their things ready as soon as possible, and go on board the *Nashville*, as they intended to destroy the *Harvey Birch*. They were allowed an hour or an hour and a half, for this purpose, and got part of their things out. The men from the steamer took most of the provisions, with the ship's chronometer, barometer, and some of the charts, permitting Capt. NELSON to retain his own chronometer, but he has lost $1,200 or $1,400 worth of personal effects, books, charts, &c. They then set fire to the ship, fore and aft, apparently in the deck-houses, and the vessel was soon in flames from stem to stern. The three masts were seen to go over the side, and the hull was still burning when the steamer left her. The *Harvey Birch* was a fine full-rigged ship of 1,487 tons, American measurement, and cost about $125,000 in her construction. She had a total of twenty-nine souls on board, including Mr. BLYDENBURG, (a son of her owner,) who was a passenger, Capt. NELSON, two mates, boatswains, cook, steward, carpenter and twenty seamen. The men were put in irons on board the steamer (with the exception of the captain and mate, who were treated with great politeness,) and kept as prisoners until the arrival of the vessel here this morning, when they were immediately landed in the docks and set at liberty, with all the personal effects belonging to them. It is stated that before they were put in irons the Confederate oath was tendered to the men, which they refused to take, but Capt. NELSON tells us that he is not aware of the fact, although it may be correct.

Immediately on landing, Capt. NELSON waited upon Capt. BRITTON, the American Consul at this port, who has caused the crew to be temporarily boarded at the Sailors' Home, and made arrangements for them to be forwarded home to New-York in the *Hansa* steamer, which sails hence on Wednesday next. Capt. BRITTON has put himself in communication with Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister in London, and made that gentleman acquainted with all the facts of the case.

On leaving the *Nashville*, Capt. PEGRAM told Capt. NELSON that he hoped they would not part bad friends, for what had been done was a simple act of retaliation on the Northern States for invading their territories, burning their houses, ill-treating their women, and stealing their negroes, and they were bound to retaliate on the property of the North in every way they could.

At about 12 o'clock, the *Nashville* steamed into dock, where, as mentioned above, she now lies, and soon after she was berthed, Capt. PATEY, the Admiralty Superintendent of mail packets at this port, went on board, and had an interview with the Captain.

Col. PEYTON, an agent of the Southern Confederacy, and his wife, were on board the *Nashville*, and left for London by the 3 o'clock train.

The captain states that the *Nashville* has put in here to have her top deck taken off and to be fitted out as a vessel-of-war; but how far this intention will be found to square with the legal and international bearings of the case remains to be seen. The arrival of the vessel here, under the circumstances, and her landing prisoners-of war, as they are called, is looked upon by many persons as an infraction of the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. Groups of politicians and commercial men have been actively discussing the knotty points involved in the question, and sundry messages have passed up and down the telegraphic wires during the day in relation to the subject.

It is stated that she has some spare officers on board for ships building or preparing in England for the Confederate navy.

The *Nashville* is a sister ship to the Federal steamer *James Adger*, which put in here for a fews days a fortnight since. Some five or six years ago she was temporarily chartered for the mail service between Havre, Southampton and New-York, and made a few voyages each way with the mails.

The paddle-wheel steamer *Pacific*, lately belonging to the Galway Company, which has been lying in our docks for some months, and has just been sold, is now fitting out in the docks, *it is said, for a voyage to the West Indies, but a strong impression prevails that she is bought for the Confederate States.*

We understand that the capture of the *Harvey Birch* took place in 75 fathoms depth of water.

Capt. PEGRAM indignantly denies the statement of Capt. NELSON that he holds no commission from the Confederate States of America, and has furnished us with the following copy of his commission under the Confederate seal:

The President of the Confederate States of America to all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know ye that, reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity and abilities of ROBERT B. PEGRAM, I do appoint him a Lieutenant in the Navy of the Confederate States, to rank as such from the 10th day of June, A. D. 1861.

He is, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Lieutenant, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging, and I do strictly charge all officers and others under his command to be obedient to his orders as Lieutenant.

And he is to observe and follow such orders and directions as from time to time he shall receive from me or the future President of the Confederate States of America, or the regular officer exercising authority over him, according to the rules and discipline of war.

Given under my hand, at the City of Richmond, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President, S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

STATEMENTS OF CAPTS. PEGRAM AND NELSON.

Correspondence of the London News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1861.

The following is the statement of Capt. W. H. NELSON:

"The American ship *Harvey Birch*, Capt. W. H. NELSON, of New-York, left Havre on Saturday, the 17th inst., bound to New-York in ballast. When in lat. 49° 6′ N., lon. 9° 52′ W., she was brought to by the Confederate steamer *Nashville*, Commander PEGRAM, late of the United States Navy. The *Harvey Birch* was immediately boarded by the officers and crew of the *Nashville*, and her captain and crew were at once ordered on board the Confederate steamer, they being allowed to take a few of their effects and some fresh provisions. The *Harvey Birch* was then ordered to be fired by Capt. PEGRAM, who remained alongside until she was burnt to the water's edge."

Capt. NELSON further states that Commander PEGRAM informed him that he held no commission from the Confederate Government of America as a war steamer (or letters-of-marque;) that himself and his two mates were treated exceedingly well whilst on board the steamer, but that the crew were all placed in irons immediately on their getting on board. He further states that the *Nashville* shipped her crew in Charleston, and that they are composed chiefly of English and Irish lads; that they were shipped under false pretences, and forced to sign other articles when on board. He also says that Commander PEGRAM endeavored to compel himself and his crew to take the oath of allegiance to, and swear not to take up arms against, the Southern States.

At 12½ o'clock the *Nashville* arrived off the entrance to the docks, and at 1 P. M. was moored alongside the north jetty, which was literally besieged with spectators.

The following is the report of Commander PEGRAM:

"On the morning of the 19th inst., at 8 A. M., sighted the packet-ship *Harvey Birch*, of New-York; immediately bore down upon her, and when near enough hailed her, having unlimbered guns and cleared decks for action. Then spoke the vessel and ordered the captain to haul down his colors and bring his papers on board. The Stars and Stripes immediately went down slowly, and Capt. NELSON and his crew came on board the *Nashville*. Capt. PEGRAM then informed him he demanded an unconditional surrender, but all private effects would be respected. The crew were then brought on board, and with the exception of Capt. NELSON, his two mates, and a passenger, placed in irons. The captain and mates were allowed to retain their revolvers, but were put upon parole. A few provisions were then brought on board, and the *Harvey Birch* committed to flames. Before the *Nashville* left her, the three masts were seen to fall, and the entire vessel was a burning mass."

Capt. Pegram states that the burning of the ship and hauling down of the flag was the most painful act of his life, he having for a period of thirty-two years fought and served under the United States flag. Capt. PEGRAM is an old officer of the United States Navy, and bore a conspicuous part in the Mexican war, in the Paraguay and Japan expeditions, and during the war waged by the English and French in China. For his distinguished services his native State of Virginia voted him, by the unanimous voice of the General Assembly of the Legislature, a splendid sword.

The *Nashville* brought as passengers, under orders of the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy, Col. PEYTON and lady. Col. PEYTON is on special duty for the State of North Carolina. During the voyage the *Nashville* experienced heavy weather throughout, and portions of her paddle-boxes, &c., were carried away. Col. PEYTON and Commander PEGRAM will proceed to London by express train to-morrow morning.

Col. PEYTON says that there are 750,000 bales of cotton of the old crop, over 4,000,000 of bales of the new crop, and $50,000,000 worth of tobacco in the naval stores ready for shipment. He also states that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, the Southern Commissioners, left Charleston on the 12th October, in the steamer *Theodore*, passing through the blockading squadron at night. Their safe arrival was reported at Cardenas, Cuba, before the *Nashville* left Charleston, on the 26th ult., and they are expected to arrive here by the West India steamer *La Plata*, due on the 29th inst.

The reports relative to the want of shoes and clothing in the Southern army are contradicted by the Confederates arriving in the *Nashville*. The *esprit de corps* of the army is said to be admirable. President DAVIS, instead of being dead, is in the enjoyment of health and spirits, as are also Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, who have been reported killed.

The Mayor of the town and the naval packet superintendent at the port boarded the *Nashville* on her arrival in the dock, to make the necessary inquiries in order to communicate with the Government. The officers of the *Nashville* telegraphed to London, and received a number of telegrams in return. Telegraphs also were continually passing between the Government authorities in Southampton and London. The United States (Federal) Consul also communicated with London, in order, it is said, to prevent, if possible, the *Nashville* from having any assistance.

The *Nashville* is only armed with two guns. It is supposed that the Federal war steamer *James Adger*, which recently left Southampton, was in search of the *Nashville*.

ADDITIONAL FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

Correspondence of the London Post.

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday, Nov. 22, 1861.

The *Nashville* made the passage to Bermuda in three and a half days. On arriving at Bermuda she received a pilot on board, who took the vessel to the dockyard, stating that, in consequence of her length, she could not go into St. George's. The next day, Capt. PEGRAM, not being satisfied, obtained a second pilot from the dockyard, who took the *Nashville* safely round into St. George's, at which place the vessel coaled. During their stay at Bermuda, the commander and officers were treated with the greatest hospitality and kindness both by the citizens and the officers of the English army and navy stationed there, and every facility for getting stores, coals, &c., was afforded them by the inhabitants. A few days prior to the arrival at Bermuda of the *Nashville*, the United States steamer *Connecticut* had called at the island for the purpose of ascertaining if the *Nashville* had been there. She had a crew of 400 men with six guns mounted. Not hearing anything of the steamer they were in search of, they again proceeded to sea without stating their destination. The *Nashville* sailed again from Bermuda on the 5th inst., and from the next day until the 17th she experienced a succession of gales from all points of the compass. Nothing of interest further transpired until the 19th, when she destroyed the United States ship *Harvey Birch*.

The officers on board the *Nashville* say that the statement in the New-York papers, that multitudes of the people of North Carolina have gone in and sworn allegiance to the United States Government since the capture of Fort Hatteras, is utterly untrue and without foundation. A few wreckers living on those sand-banks, and engaged in displaying false lights, for the destruction of vessels have no doubt taken the oath, but their number does not exceed probably 100. Fort Hatteras, instead of being a formidable fortification, as represented by the New-York papers, is composed simply of light sand-banks, and is in an incomplete condition.

Capt. NELSON stated that Commander PEGRAM endeavored to compel himself and crew to take the oath of allegiance, and not to take up arms against the Southern States. This is denied by Commander PEGRAM and his officers, who state that the only document that Capt. NELSON and his officers were requested to sign was the following:

C. S. STEAMER NASHVILLE, AT SEA, Nov. 19, 1861.

We, the undersigned officers and passengers on board the United States ship *Harvey Birch*, being now prisoners on board the Confederate States steamer *Nashville*, do pledge our sacred honor not to bear arms against, or in any manner to counsel hostilities against, said Confederate States till our regular exchange or discharge.

(Signed) W. H. NELSON, Master.
CLEMENT P. STEVENS, Mate.
JAMES STEWART, Second Mate.
J. B. BLYDENBURGH, passenger.
PAUL F. HALLET, Carpenter.
THOS. W. LOFBY'S, Boatswain.
HENRY N. PREHARD.
GEORGE CIRVINONS.

The remainder of the crew, not having signed the above document, were placed in irons until their arrival at this port.

Commander PEGRAM and Col. PEYTON and lady left Southampton this morning by express train, for the purpose of placing themselves in communication with Mr. YANCEY. Commander PEGRAM returns here to-morrow; Col. PEYTON remains in London. Mrs. PEYTON'S maiden name was LIZZY WASHINGTON, and she is the nearest surviving relative of the great General of that name.

THE NASHVILLE STILL IN SOUTHAMPTON WATER.

The *Nashville* was still at her berth at Southampton when the *Africa* left Liverpool, but no movement had been made to supply her with coals or stores, or to effect repairs. A body of Police was on duty, in case of any breach of the peace between the crews of the *Nashville* and the *Harvey Birch*. The voyage of the *Nashville* was stormy, but devoid of interest until she fell in with the *Harvey Birch*.

There was little business doing at Lloyds in war risks on American ships; 50@60 ₱ cent. is said to have been paid.

IMPRESSIONS UPON THE PUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The affair of the *Nashville* and the ship *Harvey Birch*, of which we received some particulars per last steamer, created considerable sensation in England. On the 21st there was a meeting at the Admiralty of the leading members of the Cabinet. The consultation lasted over an hour, and was supposed to have reference to the *Nashville*.

THE PROTEST OF CAPTAIN NELSON.

The following is the protest of Capt. W. H. NELSON, master of the *Harvey Birch*:

I, WILLIAM HENRY NELSON, of the City of New-York, in the United States of America, Master Mariner, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear that I sailed from the said City of New-York, on the 20th day of September last, as master of, and in the ship *Harvey Birch*, of New-York, a ship owned and registered in New-York in conformity with the laws of the United States, bound for the port of Havre de Grace, in France, with a cargo consisting of wheat. About the 9th day of October I arrived at Havre, and having discharged the cargo of my ship and ballasted her, I sailed in her again for the port of New-York on the 16th day of November, first having received the register, crew list, articles, and all papers belonging to the ship in proper form from the United States Consul there. On the morning of Tuesday, the 19th inst., the ship then being in about lat. 49° 6′ North, lon. 9° 52′ West, a steamer was made out bearing for the *Harvey Birch*, which, on getting nearer, was found to be an armed vessel, and hoisted at the peak the flag of the so-called Confederate States; and, when within hailing distance, a person on board, who I learned was the Captain, hailed my ship, saying, "Haul down your colors and heave the ship to," the ensign of United States being at this time set at the peak of my vessel. This order was complied with, and I then received the order, "Lower your boat and come on board," which I also complied with, taking my ship's papers with me. After arriving on board the steamer, I was introduced by the First Lieutenant, by name FAUNTLEROY, to Capt. PEGRAM, as commander of the Confederate States steamer *Nashville*, to whom I produced all the papers of my ship for examination, to show that I was engaged in legal trade. Capt. PEGRAM took the ship's papers; he did not return them, and still holds them, and then told me that he should hold me a prisoner of war by the authority of the Confederate States. He then told me I might go on board my ship, and I was ordered to send my crew on board the steamer as quickly as possible. I returned to my ship, and at once made preparations to leave her, but orders were repeatedly given from the steamer to hurry up, and sufficient time was not given to enable either myself or my crew to get our effects out of the ship. The Second Lieutenant, with other officers came on board the ship, and took charge of her, and orders were given to seize fresh stores, &c., and in consequence thereof, all the fresh meat, poultry, pigs, eggs, and butter were taken out and put on board the steamer, and especially it was ordered that all the oil, tea, coffee and sugar should be put on board the steamer, which was done. When all this had been accomplished, the crew left the ship by order of the Second Lieutenant, I being the last on board, leaving the Second Lieutenant and his boat's crew in charge of the ship. After arriving on board of the steamer we saw that the *Harvey Birch* was in flames, and the Second Lieutenant returned on board the steamer with his boat, which was secured, but the ship's quarter-boats, which had been used in communicating, were cast adrift. Capt. PEGRAM now said, "Now, as it is all over, we will give her a gun," or words to that effect, and a gun was discharged at the ship, but without apparently hitting her. The steamer then was put on an easterly course, the crew of the ship having previously been put in irons. I, with my officers, was summoned to the Captain's cabin, and there signed, at the request of the Captain, a document stating that we would not take up arms against them while in their custody, he having said that I and my officers should have our liberty on board when we had signed it. I was frequently told that an oath would be exacted of us "not to take up arms against the Confederate States" before I could be liberated, but I was liberated without any such being taken. The steamer steamed up the English Channel, and arrived at Southampton at about 8 A. M. on the 21st instant, and came to anchor in the river Capt. PEGRAM then told me that I and my crew were at liberty, and might go on shore, but he refused to put us on shore, and I therefore employed a steam-tug at my own expense, and landed my crew in Southampton Docks between 9 and 10 A. M., and they were taken charge of by the United States Consul there. Repeatedly while on board the steamer, in conversations with her officers, I was told that she was not fitted out as a vessel of war, that she was on a special mission to England, but naval officers were in command of her. I was told by one of the crew that the crew originally signed articles at Charleston, S. C., to go to Liverpool, but that before sailing the officers were all changed, and new articles were brought on board, which the crew were compelled to sign by threats of force. I was also informed that the crew was composed of English and Irish. The chronometer and barometer belonging to the *Harvey Birch* were taken by Capt. PEGRAM, who refuses to deliver them up. The *Harvey Birch* was a ship six years old, of 1,482 tons register. Before we lost sight of the ship her masts had gone over the side, and she was burnt to the water's edge.

W. H. NELSON.

Sworn before me in the Consulate of the United States, at London, this 22d day of November, 1861.

COMMENTARIES OF THE PRESS.

THE NASHVILLE ENTITLED TO SUPPLIES.

We are what is called a neutral Power. The Queen, in her proclamation of May last, has, under responsible advice, declared that she and all her subjects will hold "a strict and impartial neutrality between the Government of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves 'the Confederate States of America.'" She warns her subjects against "adding to the warlike force of any ship or vessel of war or other armed vessel belonging to either of the contending parties." She especially recognizes the ships of war and the privateers of both these "parties," and denounces the penalties of the Foreign Enlistment Act impartially against any of her subjects "carrying officers, soldiers, dispatches, arms, military stores, or materials for the use or service of either of the contending parties." This is what the Queen—we mean, of course, the Queen's Government—has said to her own subjects. *After this recognition of the two belligerents, the action of the Government must be understood to be restricted to the rights of a neutral Power as between two belligerent nations.*

Far be it from us to attempt to resolve upon a first impression questions which must soon arise, and which will doubtless be much agitated and tested by vast research. The Southerns will, perhaps, ask us what right we had to allow the *James Adger* to refit; the Northerns will, perhaps, protest if we allow the *Nashville* to refit. We probably should have been in our strict right if we had refused to have anything to do with either of these ships. VATTEL says that "a neutral nation is in all things to show an exact impartiality between the parties at war; for, should he favor one to the detriment of the other, his neutrality would be a fraudulent neutrality." And he proceeds to tell us that he does not mean that the neutral nation should afford impartial of succor, but should maintain an impartial denial of succor. It would appear that by the absence of a positive prohibition both North and South have acquired a sort of vested right to come into our ports, without prizes, and demand "*asylum and hospitality.*"

It seems to be strange doctrine that quiet people are to be thus involved in the quarrels of belligerents at the other side of the globe. When HEENAN and SAYERS had made up their minds to fight, and each went into training somewhere in England, our police exerted themselves to take them both into custody and preserve our peace. But it seems that it is according to the law of nations for any two or more American steamers to come over here, go into training in our ports, and then steam three miles from our coast and fight it out. This, however, is not the worst of the business. The Confederates in this, as in other cases, seem to have a knack of effecting what the Federals only attempt. *While the James Adger was only suspected of a design to waylay a ship carrying contraband of war, the Nashville has actually captured and burned the Harvey Birch, and made prisoners of her crew.* How are we to perform all the duties of vigilance and protection which such guests impose? We shall wait with some impatience to have the law of nations, so far as it rules these inconvenient visitors, expounded to us. It would be clearly to our interest to keep them both out of our harbors. *If, however, we cannot do this, we suppose we must let them both in alike, under pain of forfeiture of the Royal sword.* If the lawgiver should so decide, it will cause a strange revolution in the ideas of the British ten-pound householder, who has always looked upon war as something terrible, which takes place a long way off. He will be able to take a return ticket to see battles in the British Channel, wherein he is bound to take only an impartial and humanitarian interest.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

No great neutral Power will, it may be hoped, open her ports henceforth for the convenience of foreign privateers, or for the bestowal of their prizes. Had the *Nashville* or the *James Adger* brought a prize into Southampton, if she was but a cutter of twenty tons, it would have been the duty of the authorities at that port to have ordered her off the moment her character and business were ascertained. It is just because these vessels have no prize of war with them, but simply carry the pennants of their respective Governments, that *we do not feel justified in refusing them accommodation*, as the armed cruisers of States with which we still maintain amicable relations.

It has been stated, however, that the *Nashville* has no commission from the Confederate Government, either in the shape of letters-of-marque or otherwise; and this statement is made on the authority of Capt. NELSON, late Commander of the *Harvey Birch*. The *Nashville* may not carry letters-of-marque, but the assertion that she is unauthorized or unrecognized by the Confederate Government, is directly contradicted by the facts, that she brings to this country Capt. PEYTON, a Commissioner from North Carolina; and that she sailed directly under the orders of the Secretary of the Confederate Navy, and that her Commander, Capt. PEGRAM, holds a commission signed by JEFFERSON DAVIS. She is, therefore, to all intents and purposes, a vessel of war in the employment of the Confederate Government, and however much we may deplore the destruction of a fine ship such as the *Harvey Birch*, *we cannot deny that, according to the rules of Maritime warfare, the destruction was justifiable, while those rules our Government has formally admitted the Confederates are entitled to avail themselves of.* We do not doubt that some very ingenious arguments will be used to show that the refitting of the *Nashville* in a British port involves a compromise of our neutrality. But, for the same reason, we should not have permitted the *James Adger*, or any Federal cruiser, to enter our ports to refit, or for the supply of her need in any way. This line of argument, if pursued, would be found materially to trench upon the rights of neutrals. *The true principle of neutrality seems to be, to abstain from all active interference between the combatants, and to see that no accommodation or hospitality is extended to the armed vessels of one belligerent which is not equally and readily extended to the armed vessels of the other.*

THE NASHVILLE NOT ENTITLED TO SUPPLIES.

From the London Herald.

Our American cousins have certainly the strangest method of making war that can well be imagined; and the affair of the *Nashville*, now lying at Southampton, and the *Harvey Birch*, now lying at the bottom of the sea, is not one of the least instances of the eccentricities of American warfare. The *Nashville*, it seems, a Confederate ship of war, comes here for the express purpose of bringing over an envoy from North Carolina, Col. PEYTON, on a special mission, we suppose, to the Government of this country, though what its nature is is not yet known. On its way the *Nashville* falls in with a Northern trading vessel, the *Harvey Birch*, going home in ballast from Havre to New-York; and the course the *Nashville* takes is, to bring the crew of the *Harvey Birch* on board the *Nashville*, to put them in irons, and then to burn and sink the ship. Now the maxim of war is well known, that one's business is to do the enemy as much harm and oneself as much good as possible. And, accordingly, when a war ship falls in with the enemy's traders, it is customary to take them and keep them, cargo and all; and ships of war roam the seas for this express purpose; but we do not remember hearing in warfare of any instance of a ship of war, expressly bound to a neutral country, to take there an official person, destroying the enemy's traders, when she can

besseder. If so, has an Ambassador the right to

[illegible] Unquestionably it is not the usage of civilized war—and usage is all those nations make law—for an Ambassador to escape the ship in which he is a passenger; and, indeed, if such a usage were to obtain, it must necessarily destroy the usage of respecting the person of an ambassador. If, then, Capt. PEGRAM does fill that character, and has, notwithstanding, and contrary to usage, burned and destroyed the enemy's ship, ought a neutral nation to receive him as an ambassador? This is a question on which Her Majesty's Advocate and Attorney-General may have to pronounce an opinion, and whichever way that opinion is it is certain that irritation will be felt by one or other of the belligerent Governments.

From the London News.

It would be monstrous if belligerents, while lying in a neutral port, were *permitted to obtain the means of continuing the war.*

THE AID OF THE COURTS MIGHT BE INVOKED.

From the London Observer.

In case of any violation of the laws of strict neutrality by the *Nashville* while in British ports, *our Courts might be moved to action on the representation of the American Minister*, as was the case of the seizure of the Sicilian ships by the Government of Naples in 1858, and more recently in respect to the issue of Kossuth notes.

THE SURRENDER OF CAPT. PEGRAM TO THE AMERICAN CONSUL RECOMMENDED.

From the London Star.

Acting in secrecy, and on its own irresponsible caprices, the Government of Lord PALMERSTON refused the anti-privateering proposition submitted to it by the American Minister. The opinion of the other European Powers on such a question was comparatively unimportant. Privateering is therefore, still permitted by the law of nations and private property still exposed to capture or destruction on the open seas. But for this gross abuse of its executive powers by the British Government, the crew of the *Harvey Birch* would have been as safe under the flag of the United States as under the flag of France or of Great Britain. Commander PEGRAM would have had no shadow of authority for the pursuit of his ruffianly vocation. The atrocity of which he is stated to have been guilty would have been as much a violation of public law as of public morals, and he would have been chased from the seas as a tiger is hunted to the jungle. We can hardly hope that the United States Government would be willing to reopen, while at actual war, the question which was so bluntly closed by our own Cabinet under very different circumstances. The maritime superiority of the North is now making itself felt. The *Nashville* will not find it so easy to reënter New Orleans, or any other Confederate port, as to make her exit thence. The Federal cruisers may be vigilant enough to avenge the barbarity they failed to prevent. But our own Government now has in its hands the means of revoking its wicked blunder. *Let Capt. Pegram be made to answer for his wanton destruction of the Harvey Birch.* If he can produce commission or license from the Confederate States, we must let him go, since we have recognized the belligerent rights of his employers. But if he has no better authority for his piratic exploit than the flag that represents rebellion and Slavery—a compound most strange and unnatural—*let him be delivered up to the United States Consul, to defend as he may a deed which nothing in law, authority, or usage, can morally justify.*

SENTIMENT AT LIVERPOOL.

From the Liverpool Post.

Great excitement was produced yesterday on 'Change by a telegram from Southampton, announcing the arrival of a privateer off that port, with the crew of an American ship which she had taken and burnt the day before. This act, no less than the presence of the *Nashville*, indicated great boldness in the commander, and rivalled, to some extent, the daring in the old war of PAUL JONES. The *Nashville*, it will be remembered, ran the blockade from Charleston, landed Confederate Commissioners at Havana, and then crossed the Atlantic successfully. *A few people on 'Change lamented that private property should be destroyed, but the opinion of the majority decidedly was that the burning was legitimate and proper.* The Federalists, under less pressing exigency, had done the same thing on the Southern coast. They had burnt vessels which had gone ashore, and, if they did not burn others which they had captured, it was because they could treat them as prizes. The *Nashville* had no alternative between destroying the *Harvey Birch*, or permitting her to float loosely or dangerously in the Channel.

From the European Times.

The British Isles have been startled by the announcement that a Confederate frigate is now at Southampton, and that a Federal frigate has been there—the former at present receiving all the aids and appliances for pursuing her nefarious calling; and the latter, after coaling, disappearing, no one knows whither, to career over the boundless tracks of the deep, in search of the prey she seeks, to make life and property as unsafe and insecure as possible on that great highway of nations, the ocean. So far we have at least been impartial in our hospitality, inasmuch as we have treated the belligerent vessels in exactly the same spirit, so that our strict and dignified neutrality cannot be impugned, and this is the only gratifying feature in an episode that is accompanied by many sorrowful associations. But enough has transpired of the doings of the *Nashville*, which owns fealty to Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, to exhibit the barbarous and revolting characteristics of privateering, and its destruction of valuable property in the very spirit of wantonness. The Confederate frigate, it seems, encountered at sea a fine Federal vessel that cost her owners £25,000, called the *Harvey Birch*—boarded her, stripped her of everything availably valuable, and then made her a blaze in mid-ocean—an act which the laws of privateering, we suppose, would justify, *but which appears on the face of it to be a stupid and senseless waste of property in the pursuit of a fiendish revenge.* The cruiser that performed this act of heroism carries two long 12-pounder rifled cannon, ran the blockade in Charleston harbor at midnight towards the end of October, and her commander, Capt. PEGRAM, is furnished with a roving commission for performing similar or worse acts when the opportunity presents itself, under the sign manual of the head of the Confederate States, who was declared, when Mr. RUSSELL saw him in the early part of the Summer, to be on the verge of the grave.

The Federal cruiser, *James Adger*, which visited Southampton a week or two previously, is a sister ship of the *Nashville* and proves in the career she is following what too often occurs in actual life—that the hatred of the nearest relations is the most bitter. The *James Adger* seems, nevertheless, to be better prepared for hostility than the other, for we are assured that she carries *eight* guns, and was sent over to intercept a vessel loading at Liverpool with warlike stores for a Southern port. When these vessels meet, if ever they do—for privateers, like pirates and assassins, are proverbial for shunning danger instead of courting it—there will then, it is to be hoped, be one, if not two, less nuisances in the world. The leading morning journal of yesterday, *whose sympathy for the South since the commencement of this fratricidal quarrel has been apparent, carries the exploit of the Nashville to the credit of those who are now in arms against the American Union.* "While the *James Adger*," it says, "was only *suspected* of a design to waylay a ship carrying contraband of war, the *Nashville* has actually captured and *burnt* the *Harvey Birch*, and made prisoners of her crew." What an act to glorify—destroying an unarmed ship, engaged in the peaceful pursuit of commerce, and crediting the nobleness of the performance to the slave lords of the revolted States! We should have thougot that a limner so powerful would at least have given a touch of his darkest colors to a deed so miserably deficient in every element of chivalry and nobleness.

THE AMERICAN ISSUE IN ENGLAND.

MORE MINISTERIAL DECLARATIONS—REMARKS OF MR. LAYARD.

Mr. LAYARD, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a speech before his constituents alluded at some length to the American question, [illegible] the policy of the British Government. He remarked:

I have heard it said that the change in public opinion has been caused a good deal by what we have seen on the other side of the Atlantic. We have been told of the breaking down of democratic institutions. Now, in the first place, *I do not believe that what has occurred in the United States is a proof of the breaking down of democratic institutions.* You might as well say that what we have seen in France—the restoration of Imperialism—is a proof of the utter valuelessness of constitutional monarchy. Wherever error exists in the institutions of a State evil will result. If you do not reform in time, mischief will be the end. There was a great error in the institutions of the United States, and that error has led to the present deplorable state of things. If it had been reformed in time this struggle might have been avoided.

I believe the moral support we have given to Italy has done more than armies could have done. It has encouraged her, and enabled her to place herself in her present proud position, and she will be grateful for it hereafter. We have done all this, too, without adding millions to our debt, or bringing misery to a single English home. [Hear, hear.] I say the Government which has done that deserves the gratitude of the people. [Cheers.] The same policy has been pursued with respect to the American question. It is sad to think that our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic have not appreciated our policy. *They have mistaken us altogether; they have thought that we have shown a want of sympathy with them. I do not believe it.* What has been the conduct of the House of Commons? Last session there was certainly no lack of sympathy for America. Nobody ventured to bring the subject before the House. When Mr. GREGORY, the member for Galway, impelled by a sense of public duty, wished to bring it on, he was implored by a member of the Opposition not to do so. Everybody felt as if it were a domestic calamity, and people spoke of it with bated breath. *It is to be regretted that the thoughtless words of a thoughtless young man, uttered in the heat of debate, should have led the American people to believe that we do not sympathize with them. England does sympathize with them, and why? Because we know that Slavery is at the bottom of the struggle, and has led to it.* [Hear, hear.] *I think we err when we judge the American people by the fact that abolition has not been proclaimed. To proclaim abolition at once would have been impossible. You could not at once release 4,000,000 of slaves, and if you did it might lead to domestic catastrophes too horrible to be contemplated.* But what was the ground upon which the separation took place? It was the wish of the North to prohibit the introduction of Slavery into what are called the Territories, with the view of leading to its gradual extinction in the Southern States. That was the question upon which the great contest for the Presidentship took place, upon which Mr. LINCOLN was elected, and which has led to the present lamentable war. I am not here to discuss whether North or South be right. We have said we will not interfere. To say that because we have recognized the Southern States as belligerents, therefore we have recognized them as an independent State is absurd. We could not help recognizing them as belligerents. How could we be prepared to treat 12,000,000 of people as pirates? Even the North has found it impossible to do so, and has been obliged from the very nature of things to do as we have done. [Hear, hear.] Let the Americans settle their own quarrels. All we can hope is that when this terrible contest has an end, whatever that end may be, *the liberty, happiness, and freedom of these magnificent States may not be impaired.* [Hear, hear.] We know that the interruption of communications with the Southern States may lead to deplorable results in this country. Thousands—nay, millions—of our people are anticipating great misery and distress; and yet, with all that suffering in prospect, not a single petition has been addressed to any member of the Government in favor of breaking the blockade, or doing an illegal act. [Cheers.] I say, then, that the conduct both of the people of England and of the House of Commons has been noble conduct, and the time will come when the wise and good men of America—and there are many such in the States—will acknowledge that in confining ourselves to expressions of sympathy we have adopted the policy best calculated to assist them in their terrible struggle. [Hear, hear.] But I wish you to understand that, while we proclaim the principle of non-intervention, we are resolved to make the rights of Englishmen respected throughout the world, and to resent outrages committed on the persons of English subjects. It is upon such grounds that we have recently entered into a convention for taking possession of the ports of Mexico. Words cannot describe the atrocities which have been committed in Mexico upon the persons of English subjects. A respectable gentleman named BEALE was recently murdered in cold blood, not with the view of getting hold of his property, but out of pure hatred to foreigners. In the same way a beautiful young woman was put to death. No redress could be got from the Government. You have all heard, perhaps, how the agents of the Government broke into the British Legation and carried away a large sum of money, the property of English subjects. Are we to tolerate these things? What would be thought of the English Government if they were to allow English subjects to be outraged in that manner? I see that some members of the Opposition have been endeavoring to make political capital out of this Mexican expedition. One of them said the other day that the English Government were going to send a force to Mexico to collect the bad debts of English subjects. That, of course, is an utter absurdity. We are not going to collect bad debts; English traders must take their own risks; but we are going to obtain redress for outrages committed on English subjects and English property. [Cheers.] *We disclaim all wish to interfere in the Government of the country; we repudiate all selfish objects;* what we hope is that the Mexican people may find means to establish a Government sufficiently strong to maintain order and fulfill its engagements with foreign Powers.

SPEECH OF LORD STANLEY.

Lord STANLEY, in a speech to his constituents at Lynn, observed:

"The Italians might triumph over these difficulties, but they were difficulties of the greatest magnitude. We had not interposed, and did not intend to do so; but we must not expect to reap the advantages of interference and non-interference at the same time; and should, therefore, observe great caution in expressing our opinion until called for. To the United States this remark equally applied. *He did not wonder at the annoyance of the Americans at the way in which we undertook to settle their affairs for them. It was not reasonable to blame the Federal Government for not giving up half their territory without a blow in its defence.* The result of that struggle was beyond human calculation, but he thought sooner or later a Southern Confederacy would be established. If the Federal Government succeeded in reconquering the Southern States, what would they do with them? Either a strong military government must be established, and those principles of independence and self-government which were the basis of American institutions put in abeyance, or, if political rights were restored, they would be used in compelling a fresh separation by peaceable means. The only party who appeared really earnest in the war were the Abolitionists, who were not in a majority even in the North, and were disavowed by the Washington Government. The differences between North and South were due to early traditions and climate, and had been foreseen by BURKE and by WASHINGTON. It was idle to suppose that secession would lead to an utter breakdown of American power. *The duty of neutrality on our part, he believed, would be observed, whatever Administration was in power.* On the expedition to Mexico we could not form final opinions until we heard a full explanation by Ministers. On the score of justice and humanity there was nothing to say against it, but the question was whether any adequate British object was involved. If the only object was to collect bad debts, the expenses of the litigation might swallow the profit. If we seized the Customs duties we must raise them, and we ought to ascertain whether the greater part of them was not paid by our own people, and whether we were not going to tax our own trade for the benefit of creditors, many of whom were foreigners."

MR. BERESFORD HOPE, M. P., ON THE CONTEST.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, M. P., and the leading Editor of the *Saturday Review*, famous for its attacks on America, lectured on the American war before the members of the Kilndown Library.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE is wholly in favor of the South. He has no misgivings, and he sets aside constitutional law with the vigor of an overruling [illegible] there is nothing good in the North, [illegible] in the South. Speaking of Jefferson DAVIS, he says:

"Here are *carte de visite* photographs of both LINCOLN and DAVIS, and I think that you will agree with me that JEFFERSON DAVIS rather bears out one's idea of what an able administrator and a calm statesman should look like than ABRAHAM LINCOLN, great as he may be as rail-splitter, bargee and country attorney. There is no doubt that Mr. DAVIS is an able man, a good orator, and thoroughly versed in military matters."

BEAUREGARD is a great general. The conquest of Mexico was entirely owing to him. He pointed out to General SCOTT to attack the capital. But long before this war broke out the military journals of America told a very different story; and when the war did break out he was invited ironically to a Federal fort to see how a trench should be dug, for it was said that in the Mexican war he caused a trench to be made which was the cause of the destruction of the whole of one of his regiments. For McCLELLAN, Mr BERESFORD HOPE has nothing good to say. The Constitution, he admits, "was against the Southerners, but what was the Constitution when there was reason for rebellion? Nothing at all. And that is the proper view of the question." The recommendation of the *Economist* to split the republic into five or six new republics has Mr. BERESFORD HOPE'S entire approbation, because it would alter a state of things having a bad tendency on America itself and the rest of the world. His peroration contains his political views:

"We cannot help seeing that the North, with all its civilization, is the hotbed of anarchy, and that the South, in spite of the dark blot which stains its escutcheon, is fighting with one heart and mind for an independence from a hateful thraldom. *We cannot help seeing that, while Abraham Lincoln is an incapable pretender, Jefferson Davis is a bold, a daring, yet politic statesman.* We may wish to see the American States peacefully separate into the great division marked out by nature—we may wish to see bloodshed cease and peace restored; but I contend—and I know the majority of thinking men in this country agree with me, though they are too mealy-mouthed to say so—that the best and readiest method towards that end, would be the establishment, as soon as possible, of the complete independence of the Confederate States." [Loud cheers.]

THE INTRUSION OF YANCEY AND MANN AMONG THE FISHMONGERS.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: My attention has been drawn to your animadversions on the presence of Messrs. MANN and YANCEY at the Fishmonger's Company's dinner on Lord Mayor's day.

I have not seen your report of the matter; but I have that of the *Globe*, which gives Mr. YANCEY'S speech at length as received with repeated cheers all through, and says nothing more.

It is true there were repeated cheers, but there was also repeated clamor and interruption, arising, I think, a good deal from the impatience of those who could not hear, *but also from some disapprobation and wonder that these gentlemen were there, and want of sympathy with them, and a reluctance to appear as being mixed up with their cause.*

I may add that they were not there in any official capacity, nor, I believe, were they invited by the Court, but were only present as the guests of some individual member or members of the company. I am, &c., WILL. WANSEY.

BOGNOR, Nov. 19.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Mr. BRIGHT is expected fully to enter upon the American question at the approaching banquet to be given him at Rochdale.

The London *Daily Telegraph* remarks, on the question of the American blockade, that there are commercial men in England who, knowing the blockade to be a fiction, have contemplated practical measures to bring that fiction to an experimental test. The *Telegraph* has also some reason to believe that the opinion which the French Government has formed on this subject is clear and strong; and it is evident that such an incident as that which is just reported at Southampton must have a very powerful effect in corroborating the opinion that the blockade is ineffective.

The public, and those interested in the Southern States, are warned in the English papers against a young man, about 5 feet 10 inches, dark hair, and sickly-looking, but well dressed, who is soliciting aid, professing to be short of money, and cut off from remittances by the war. He gives different names wherever he goes, and professes connection with houses here with which he has no acquaintance. He says he has friends in Paris, who will aid him if he could get there, but after receiving quite enough to take him there and back he continues to loiter about Liverpool.

Mr. JAMES KING, of Moss Mill, Rochdale, has received an anonymous letter, in which the writer states that unless Mr. KING places his hands on full time his mill will come to the ground, and his own life and the lives of his wife and family are doomed.

WHY BRITISH MERCHANTS SYMPATHIZE WITH THE SOUTH.

Mr. T. M. MACKAY, a well-known shipping merchant of Liverpool, addresses to the London *Times* a long letter upon the American question, with especial reference to the shipping interest. He says in conclusion:

"*It would be great hypocrisy to deny that the mercantile classes of England have a leaning towards the South.* Had I traced nothing more than the one-sided rivalry as maritime competitors, it would say little for their knowledge of human nature if they expected any display of sympathy while they forgot that in every struggle which engaged our arms, or any hitch in European politics likely to embroil us, the American Press was always ready to presage our defeat or condemn our diplomacy. Every nation got a patient hearing but ourselves, and even the loans of about £80,000,000, whose value it would now be very hard to estimate, were characterized as arising from the greed of John Bull to get a usurious interest for his money. Then look how our commercial relations were constantly disturbed by disputes got up for political purposes! First, the Oregon affair, then the right of search, then the San Juan affair, with many other minor skirmishes that left their mark behind. It is pleasing, however, to refer to one or two incidents of a different nature which sank deep into the English mind, and showed how anxious we were to be pleased with our spoilt children. I mean the honors paid to HAVELOCK'S memory and the assistance rendered to our gunboats in the Peiho River. Why we should not have been always on what I may call a family footing is a very great pity, and has arisen from that love of exclusive dealing and their reactionary commercial policy, as well as the constant barking and carping and nagging of the North American Press, which was always acted on by successive statesmen as the most reliable source of political power. *There seems a shadow of inconsistency in our leaning towards the Southern cause, as its leaders were previously in power, and it looks as if we were turning our cheek to the smiter; but we have more than a suspicion that other hands pulled the strings*, for Oregon and San Juan were not Slave State boundaries, and "backbiting" was entirely a Northern enterprise. Besides, what contest ever existed, where men fought at great odds, that the sympathy was not towards the weaker side? But, after all, it may only be a sentiment, for much as we desire to see an adjustment of this horrid war, *I believe we have made up our minds to bear any privation rather than break any international law*, and if such a neutrality is to call down the vegeance of the North, because we won't "run with the hare and hunt with the hounds," under the guise of making it an Abolition question, when nothing of the kind is intended, why we must put up with it.

Yours, faithfully, T. M. MACKAY.

No. 1 Leadenhall-street.

TEH MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

SPANISH VIEWS OF THE ENTERPRISE.

The address of the Spanish Senate, in reply to the speech of the Queen, is, as usual, little more than a repetition of the latter. The following passage, however, on the subject of the Mexican expedition possesses an independent interest, on account of the allusion which it contains to England and France:

"Our questions with Mexico have assumed distinct proportions, and a character of greater animosity. The outrages of all kinds committed

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—SHANDY MAGUIRE—AN HOUR IN SEVILLE—THE IRISH TUTOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—HE'S NOT A MISS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—Capt. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Recent reconnoissances, made from the various Divisions of the Army of the Potomac, have established the fact that there has been another movement of the rebel lines, but for what purpose does not yet appear. Scouts from Gen. WADSWORTH'S Brigade, sent out on Friday last, returned the next day with intelligence that Fairfax Court-House and Flint Hill had been entirely deserted by the rebel pickets.

The caucus of the Republican members of Congress, called to meet on Saturday night, was so slimly attended that it was not thought advisable to attempt any business, and it was adjourned until to-night.

Our dispatches from Kentucky report that the National forces under Gen. SCHAEPF have been again compelled to retreat. A force of ten thousand rebels is said to have crossed the Cumberland River, and to be advancing on Somerset, from which point the National troops have retired. The Louisville *Democrat*, however, believes that the retirement of Gen. SCHAEPF is for the purpose of deceiving the enemy, and drawing them into a trap.

By the *Africa* we have an intimation, not wholly without significance, of the disposition with which the affair of MASON and SLIDELL will be received in England. According to the Edinburgh *Scotsman*, a rumor heretofore given by the London correspondence of this paper, was correct in saying the British Government understood the mission of the National steamer *James Adger* to be the arrest of the West India mail packet, and that a frigate had been dispatched to watch the *Adger*. In the meantime application on the subject had been made to the American Minister, who disclaimed all knowledge of it; and to the law officers of the Crown, who expressed grave doubts whether, under admitted principles of international law the search and seizure of a British steamer, having on board rebel envoys and their credentials, could be regarded as an infraction of British right, even though the act was performed in British waters. The *Scotsman* closes its article with language extremely denunciatory of the supposed intention of the American Government; but discloses that the real offensive feature of the business was the supposed crossing of the ocean in order to effect the seizure in sight of the English shore. The affair of the *Nashville* occupied the attention of the British Press, almost to the exclusion of other topics. The fear seemed to be entertained that the mere admission of the vessel into a British harbor, coming, as it did, red-handed from the destruction of an American merchantman, and bearing, as it did, a rebel ambassador, might be regarded by the United States as a departure from neutrality. According to some of these prints, it would be unsafe to give the *Nashville* any advantages in port beyond what might be absolutely necessary to make her seaworthy: while others, such as the London *Times*, argued that the liberal treatment of the *Adger* would be the apology for giving all the *Nashville* might require. The London *Star* urged the arrest of Capt. PEGRAM; while the London *Observer*, a ministerial organ, suggested the propriety of the American consular authorities instituting legal proceedings against him. In the meantime, the Cabinet was understood to have had a meeting on the subject, with what result was not made public. The agents of the Admiralty were watching the *Nashville*, and the London police were on hand to prevent any act of violence. At the latest accounts the rebel Captain had not been permitted to repair or to procure supplies.

By the arrival of the steamship *Baltimore* at Baltimore, from Havana, which port she left on the 30th ult., we receive important intelligence. The first division of the Spanish quota of the tripartite expedition against Mexico sailed on the 28th, and was to be followed at short intervals by the two other divisions—the whole consisting of about thirty-two vessels. Three British vessels of war had also entered the port—the van of the British quota. Two French war vessels were also in the harbor, the officers of which declared their intention to cruise in the Gulf, along the north coast of Cuba, "to preserve neutral rights" from infraction. The seizure of MASON and SLIDELL on board a British mail steamer had caused the greatest excitement at Havana. The *Diario de la Marina* pronounces it an unjustifiable outrage, which the United States Government should hasten to disavow, on the ground *that the seizure was made in a neutral sea*—contending that when the *Trent* was boarded by the *San Jacinto*, it must have been in the narrowest part of the old Bahama Channel.

Dispatches from Fortress Monroe state that a flag of truce came down from Norfolk on Friday, but brought no additional intelligence from Fort Pickens. A dispatch, dated Augusta, published in the Norfolk papers, announces that the Island of Tybee, at the mouth of the Savannah River, has been evacuated by our troops, and the light-house burned by the rebels. There is, of course, not a word of truth in this statement. Another "naval engagement" is reported as having taken place at Hatteras Inlet, in which between twenty and thirty shot and shell were exchanged by our gunboats with two boats belonging to the rebels, without any damage being done. On the 3d inst. another furious gale prevailed at the Inlet, in which the schooner *Alexander*, loaded with Government stores, was badly injured, and her cargo damaged.

Gen. BANKS last week removed his headquarters from Darnestown to Frederick, and the greater portion of his command is now located near that city. The removal was effected without the occurrence of any remarkable incident.

The British schooner *Emeline*, from Port Royal, (Martinique,) arrived here yesterday. She left the privateer *Sumter* at Martinique, where she had put in for coal. The *Sumter* had recently taken two prizes—the brigs *Daniel Trowbridge*, of New-Haven, and the *Joseph Park*. The pirates took what provisions they wanted, and then burned the brigs. The authorities at Martinique did not interfere with the movements of the *Sumter*.

A dispatch from Boston informs us that during the present week 11 officers and 240 privates, belonging to the North Carolina troops captured at Hatteras, will be sent from Fort Warren to Fortress Monroe, to be released on parole—an equal number of our men to be returned from Richmond.

We have intelligence from Missouri that Gen. POPE has been assigned to the command of all the National troops between the Missouri and Osage Rivers. This is a very important command, and embraces the largest portion of the army taken to Springfield by Gen. FREMONT. PRICE, at last accounts, was still south of the Osage, and was believed to be losing more men from desertion than he was gaining in answer to his recent prosy proclamation. We have a rumor from Richmond, by way of Memphis, that he has been superseded in his command of the Missouri rebel army by Gen. HEATH, of Virginia. Bands of PRICE'S men are roving about the State committing depredations and outrages in every direction.

Gen. HALLECK, at St. Louis, has discovered that an unusual and exceedingly large number of transportation passes has been issued in the Department of the West during the three months past, the cost to the Government reaching nearly half a million of dollars. The attention of the Auditing Committee has been called to the matter, and all the vouchers received by Adjt.-Gen. MCMICHAEL are to be obtained, and an investigation gone into. Several forgeries on passes have been recently discovered, and the parties have been immediately arrested.

A dispatch from San Francisco, dated the 6th inst., announces the capture by National troops, on the northern border of the State, of a party of Secessionists on their way to Texas. Another party, one hundred and fifty strong, under command of a man named SHOWLTER, a notorious duelist, was expected to share the same fate.

The traitor BRECKINRIDGE, with his brigade, has returned to Bowling Green without firing a gun. Gen. CRITTENDEN felt confident of his ability to capture his entire force, but the rebel General probably heard of the arrangements being made for his reception, and returned to Bowling Green. This is the third attempt BUCKNER has made to send a force to the Ohio River, all of which have failed.

An amusing dispatch from Pensacola appears in the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 5th inst. It is dated the 4th, and states that the rebel steamships *Florida* and *Pamlico* had "engaged" the National fleet off the east end of Horn Island, and the National fleet retired. No particulars of this important affair are given.

GENERAL NEWS.

The general news by the *Africa* is not of unusual interest. The leading item is the opening of the Italian Parliament, where Baron RICASOLI made an address, setting forth the condition and prospect of the Kingdom, and the state of negotiations with regard to the Papal States. The correspondence on the subject was submitted to the Chambers.

The schooner *Richard A. Wood*, Capt. CRAMMER, arrived yesterday from Alexandria, with a cargo of coal, having run the blockade in the Potomac, during a snow-storm, on the night of the 2d inst. Capt. CRAMMER had been detained seven weeks, waiting for an opportunity to get away. The schooner *Gazelle*, Capt. KETCHUM, from Pocomoke River, also arrived yesterday, having a cargo of wood. This is the first arrival from the Western Shore of Maryland, for some months.

The Swiss Benevolent Society held its annual meeting Saturday, at Delmonico's, on Broadway. The business statement exhibits a gratifying assurance of the prosperity of a most useful and estimable organization. The President, Mr. M. J. PAILLARD, and Messrs. DE LUZE and LORIMIER, the Vice-President and Secretary of the last year, were reelected, and a new Board of Commissioners appointed. The occasion terminated with an elegant banquet, at which speeches full of sympathy for the American Union, and song and sentiment, wiled away the evening hours.

The Board of Canvassers on Saturday canvassed the returns from the Twenty-first Ward, and part of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards. No discrepancies of consequence were found between the official vote for Mayor and that heretofore given by the Press.

On Friday afternoon, there was a grand review of four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, in Philadelphia. A large number of military dignitaries were present, among them Gens. CADWALLADER and PATTERSON, the Society of the Cincinnati, which had given $500 toward equipping the regiments, and Gov. CURTIN. The latter made a patriotic address, applauding the promptness with which Pennsylvania had honored every requisition made upon her.

It is announced that the Massachusetts Twenty-first will be attached to the expedition of Gen. BURNSIDE, now fitting out at Annapolis.

The Irish Brigade, which gained renown at Lexington, has been disbanded under an order issued by Gen. HALLECK. The cause of this action is found in the embarrassments which were continually experienced in consequence of the disabilities imposed by the parole which bound some of the men. It is supposed that under a new organization the brigade will be much more speedily filled.

It is suggested in the Boston papers that the ship-of-the-line *Vermont* is going to Beaufort, to serve as a Hospital, Post-office, Custom-house, &c. There is some talk, also, of overhauling the old *Virginia*.

The brig *Pico*, from Gonaives, which arrived at this port Saturday, brought as a part of her cargo, 55 bags of cotton, the produce of the Island. This is the third import from Hayti during the past four months.

A large number of Arkansas exiles have arrived at Rolla and joined Col. PHELPS' regiment of Missouri Volunteers.

The *Principia*, published in this C[illegible]'s pained to announce to its readers "that [illegible] GEORGE GORDON, Principal of Iberia (Ohio) [illegible]ege, has been arrested by the minions of the Slave Oligarchy, charged with violating the infamous Fugitive Slave edict, hurried through the forms of a trial, found guilty, denied an appeal for a new trial, sentenced to six months' close confinement, fined $300 besides $1,000 or $1,500 costs, and the sentence carried into execution."

The funeral of JOHN W. WHITTEMORE, late Assistant Engineer on board the *Mohican*, and who was killed at the bombardment of Port Royal, took place at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on Thursday afternoon. Services were first held at the late residence of the deceased, conducted by Rev. A. G. LAURIE, of Charlestown, and subsequently at the Universalist Church, in Cambridgeport. At the latter place there were ceremonies of a very impressive character, in which Rev. C. A. SKINNER, the pastor, and Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, of New-York, took part. The remains were conveyed to Mount Auburn, and deposited in the family lot, where the father of the deceased, Rev. THOMAS WHITTEMORE, was but recently buried.

The General Term of the Superior Court Saturday rendered a decision affirming the judgment below in the Forrest divorce case, allowing Mrs. FORREST $4,000 per annum alimony.

The American Temperance Union held a very interesting meeting last evening, at Irving Hall, the object being to arouse public interest to the great influence of temperance in the army, and the necessity of raising funds to enable them to continue their operations. The meeting, which was very sparsely attended, was addressed by Dr. MARSH, Hon. J. S. BRIGGS and Prof. MATTESON, and the occasion was one which ought to have drawn a crowded audience.

The Stock market advanced ¼@1 ₩ cent. on the speculative list on Saturday and left off firm: New-York Central 78½@¾ ₩ cent. Exchange quiet, 108¼@109 on London.

A fair business was transacted in Breadstuffs on Saturday, at buoyant prices for desirable lots. Cotton was in lively request, and was again dearer. Rio Coffee and Cuba Sugar attracted more attention. Provisions were in moderate demand, as were also Hops, Tallow and Whisky. American Pig Iron, Manila Hemp, and Refined Ingot Copper, were actively sought after. Oils and Naval Stores were quiet. The Freight engagements were restricted. There were 662 vessels of all classes in port.

British Neutrality—The Nashville Privateer—Striking Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown.

While awaiting for a day or two the news of the manner in which the *Trent* affair has been received in England, we have a most profitable study in the new revelation of the mysteries of British neutrality, presented by the case of the rebel steamer *Nashville*, the full history of which affair will be found on another page of this journal. If it had been given us to control events so as to prepare England for the reception of the news of our seizure of MASON and SLIDELL, we would hardly have done otherwise than ask that this transaction should take place, and that it should evoke the very opinions it has evoked.

The details of the case of the *Nashville*, which reach us by the *Africa's* mails, leave it in quite as odious a light as it wore in the telegraphic announcements. The rebel privateer, after burning the *Harvey Birch*—a United States merchantman, on a pacific voyage of commerce—and putting her crew in irons, made sail for Southampton, and entered that port with the rebel flag flying at her peak, and a pennant at her main. Fresh from the work of destruction, she quietly took up a berth in the dock, where she still remained when the *Africa* left Liverpool—assuming the right of asylum, and proposing to take supplies, and effect repairs.

As will be seen from the extracts we elsewhere give from the British journals, the affair created intense excitement; the vessel was besieged by spectators, and a body of police was on duty in case of any breach of the peace between the crews of the *Nashville* and the *Harvey Birch*. The *Nashville's* exploit in burning a peaceful merchant vessel was not generally regarded by the journals as worthy of admiration. It is qualified by one as "an affair of sorrowful associations," and by another as an act of fiendish revenge." The *Times* alone, in a strain of misplaced banter, half carries the act to the credit of the *Nashville*. However it may be with the piratical deed itself, the journals generally do their best to show that the *Nashville* had a perfect right to put in for repairs at Southampton. They point out that only a few days before, the United States war-steamer, the *James Adger*, had received asylum and hospitality at the same port, repaired and put to sea. It is also emphasized that the declaration of neutrality and the concession to the South of belligerent rights places both parties on a footing of equality. "Both have acquired a sort of vested right to come into our ports, without prizes, and demand asylum and hospitality," says the *Times*. And the *Shipping Gazette* affirms, "We do not feel justified in refusing either vessel the accommodation."

It is quite evident, however, that while putting a brave face on the matter, the journals have very little confidence in the integrity of their position, and there is an obvious suspicion that in harboring the rebel steamer they lay themselves open to reclamation, on the part of the United States, of having violated neutrality. The *News* declares "it would be monstrous if belligerents, while lying in a neutral port, were permitted to obtain the means of continuing the war." Even that Tory journal, the London *Herald*, admits that any aid to the *Nashville* beyond what is barely necessary to render her seaworthy "will be a departure from neutrality, and embroil us with the Federal Government." And the London *Observer* points out that, in case of the violation of strict neutrality by the *Nashville*, *the British Courts may be moved to action on the representation of the American Minister.*

It is needless to add that our Minister at London, Mr. ADAMS, will make representation. We hope, also, that he *will* represent the matter not only in such a light that all supplies will be denied the Confederate steamer, but so that the harboring of the *Nashville* at Southampton may appear to the British authorities in its true character as a gross violation of neutrality. He will require to point no further than to the facts—first, that while conveying an official agent or ambassador (Col. PEYTON,)—which, according to a primary principle of public law, impressed a pacific character upon her—the Confederate vessel committed a hostile act in destroying the *Harvey Birch*. And second, that whatever might be the belligerent rights of the *Nashville* to *seize* United States vessels, she entered Southampton a pirate, after having, in the face of international law, wantonly *destroyed* her capture. There can be but one result, if Mr. ADAMS acts with adequate vigor—the confiscation of the lawless enemy of commerce.

The bearing of this case on the affair of the *Trent* is obvious. Spite of the brave bolstering up of their position in harboring the *Nashville*, it is evident the English consider their conduct affords us, as it does, just ground of complaint, if it does not present a *casus belli* even; so that it is not at all unlikely the British Government will be very willing to quietly make the one case an offset to the other. There is something also very curious in the opportune manner in which the English discussions on the case of the *Nashville* have cleared the ground of all theoretical obstacles that might have stood in the way of an entire justification to British eyes of our seizure of the rebel Ambassadors. Thus some difficulty has been anticipated, from the fact that the Confederates are not a recognized nation. But the London *Times* sets at rest any doubts on this score, by its declaration, (it could hardly have foreseen how useful we should soon find the maxim,) that "After the recognition of the two belligerents, the action of this Government must be understood *to be restricted to the rights of a neutral Power, as between two belligerent nations?*"

But we are not limited to indirect inference as to England's course on the question of MASON and SLIDELL. At least, whatever the British authorities may consider it politic to proclaim aloud, we now know what they privately *think*. A remarkable extract will be found among our foreign selections. It is from the Edinburgh *Scotsman*, and relates to the story, which our London correspondent a few days ago mentioned as current, that the United States steamer *James Adger* had been cruising about the British Channel, in the design of seizing the British West India steamer, with MASON and SLIDELL on board! Denying this imputation, it adds, however, this remarkable passage:

"At the same time it was ascertained to *be the opinion of the law officers of the Crown* that, according to the interpretation of the law as laid down in former decisions, the relations of Britain to the American belligerents are perhaps such that there might have been fair legal grounds for the American cruizer seizing the mail steamer as prize, *even in British waters, if it could have been shown that she knowingly harbored the persons and property of enemies of the United States, in the shape of the delegates and their despatches.*"

This should settle the matter. If the officers of the Crown decide that we would have had the right to make the seizure even in British waters, *a fortiori*, we had the right to make it on the high seas. This is assuredly a concession we could hardly have ventured to look for; and though we cannot say it allays any anxiety, seeing we have never felt any, it certainly adds to the interest with which we await tidings from England.

Secession Expiating Its Own Crimes—Impending Ruin of the South.

Up to the present time the Union forces have not penetrated ten miles into any of the seceding States. With two or three exceptions, none of them have been invaded, yet the industry and prosperity of all, even of those most remote from threatened danger, have been as thoroughly wrecked as if blasted by the storm of war. Commerce in all is at an end. The people everywhere are subsisting upon what little of previous accumulations are still left them. The precious metals have long since disappeared from among them—an unerring evidence of impending want. People hoard gold when they see that they will have to compete with others for those articles which sustain life, the supply of which is inadequate for all. Already has this competition commenced by the excessive prices paid for everything that goes into consumption. Articles which, before the war, were abundant almost as the air we breathe, are hardly to be had at any price. Even the great property of the South, slaves, are almost wholly unsalable; and measured by the price they bring, very nearly worthless. A property counted worth $4,000,000,000 a year ago, is not to-day worth $1,000,000,000 in the Southern markets. The tie that holds it being *force*, not law, is easily severed. The slightest disturbance disconnects the slave from his master. This disturbance has already set thousands free, and threatens, no matter what policy is adopted by either belligerent, the destruction of the institution—as a system of Slavery worth maintaining can never be reëstablished in the path of our armies. But worse than all, the labor, not only of the slave, but of all other kind, has ceased to produce anything that can supply the most pressing wants. Capital is equally barren of any useful returns.

Such a state of things cannot exist without consequences still more appalling—the domestic feuds and hate engendered by widespread disaster and distress, referable to no cause but the ambition or base purposes of a few reckless leaders, who in the short space of a year, have changed the whole aspect of Southern society, and, as Mr. STEPHENS, the Vice-President of the Confederates, so eloquently predicted, "have converted the Southern people into devils, intent only upon cutting each other's throats." Terror in some quarters may give an appearance of unity of sentiment, by the silence it imposes. But the nature of the masses cannot be changed in an hour. Men cannot be loyal to the flag of their country, the Government, and a common nationality for a century, and instantly exchange such sentiments for those of inveterate hostility and hate. Toward a Government from which they have received nothing but good, the people must continue to cherish affection, and wherever they are conscious of strength, as in East Tennessee, Western Virginia and Kentucky, they rise upon and destroy their betrayers. Whatever, consequently, may be the result of the war, the South will be left divided into two great parties or factions, cherishing the most implacable hatred to each other—a condition of society the most terrible that can be conceived.

This appalling truth is beginning to be realized. We want no more striking illustration than the Message of Gov. PETTUS of Mississippi, which we published yesterday. All vaunting is at an end. He speaks as a person who is summoning courage from despair only to meet a fate which is inevitable. Gov. PETTUS sees everywhere around him the picture we have drawn, in all its horrid reality. But what can he do to change it? Can he raise the embargo? No. Can he find buyers for the products of the State? No. Can he end the war by reaching the North? No. Can he do anything to relieve himself and his people? Nothing. But this is only a mild view of their case. So far, their sufferings are only the consequences of the act of secession; of isolation from the North and from the protection of Government. The same act made them outlaws to all nations. No Federal troops have yet moved to punish Mississippi, or to make her return to her place in the Confederacy. So far, she has only tasted the penalty which inheres in every illegal act, and which is always in exact proportion to the magnitude of the offence. The punishment already suffered is incredible and almost overwhelming.

But it is only a foretaste of what is to come. It will not be many months before one hundred thousand Federal troops will be upon the soil of the State, to carry with them all the horrors and devastations of war, when that which the State counts as its ornament and strength will be swept away by the whirlwind, and from causes which transcend the policy or arms of either combatants.

If the Government had never sent a soldier into a rebel State, secession is inevitable destruction. From the moment it was enacted, the destruction of Southern society commenced. It was in the power of the Government, by its naval arm, to cut off the rebels from the world. As all their products must pass into commerce and were exchanged for food and clothing, and for whatever entered into domestic economy, the Government had only to raise its finger to blot them out of existence. So much is really all the power that the North has yet put forth. Except for the moral effect produced, this might, perhaps, be the best course to pursue, to crush the rebellion. Its reduction by the slow process of a siege, in which our fleet was employed only as a police, (for the rebels have nothing to oppose to it,) would be one of the most striking lessons in history. But that lesson is already taught. Secession is political, maternal and social destruction. Decomposition is going on in every interest and every institution in the South. Will the rebels heed the warnings which they already see, or will they court destruction rather than confess their crimes and return to their allegiance? Whatever may be the result, a lesson has been taught our people which will be worth all the war costs—that prosperity and social blessings go hand in hand with implicit obedience to law and government.

Kentucky and Slavery.

The Louisville *Journal* publishes as genuine a bogus report of the Secretary of War, containing a variety of recommendations which he did not make, and on the strength of this denounces Mr. CAMERON and President LINCOLN in very vehement terms. It seems to us that this is traveling a good ways out of the record. There is nothing whatever in the President's Message, or in Mr. CAMERON'S report, to which any loyal man, North or South, can take just exception; and the *Journal* evinces a much more captious and querulous spirit in its style of criticism than we were prepared to see.

We are aware that the public mind in Kentucky, as in Missouri, Maryland and Tennessee, even among loyal men, is exceedingly sensitive on the subject of Slavery; but that is no reason why they should be frightened at shadows or overlook the interests of infinitely greater importance which are involved in this struggle for the preservation of the Union. We take it for granted that the loyalists of Kentucky do not expect Slavery to be strengthened by this war, nor will they insist on its being treated with a degree of forbearance and tenderness which they would scout with contempt if demanded for any other equally active and efficient agent of the rebellion. They are afraid of any interference of the General Government with Slavery, undoubtedly, partly because they deem it unjust and unwarrantable, but mainly, we apprehend, because of the countenance it will give to the *Abolition* cry which has proved so fatal to them hitherto. But they must not sacrifice their manliness to this fear, nor surrender all right of judging for themselves of the merits of public measures and public men.

Kentucky, moreover, must prepare herself to *see Slavery receive its death-blow* in this war for the maintenance of the Union and the vindication of the Constitution. No other result is possible, if the rebels are mad enough to suffer this war to go on. If they were to stop now and return to their allegiance, they might preserve the institution for some time to come, though they could not even then arrest the operation of the elements of destruction which have already been implanted in it by the rebellion. But every day that they persist in their hostilities against the Government renders the doom of Slavery so much the surer and the more speedy. We do not believe that the great mass of the loyal people of Kentucky regret this prospective result; at least we are sure they would not hesitate a moment between the extinction of Slavery and the extinction of the Constitution, if that were the alternative presented. The extreme sensitiveness which they show to every movement in which Slavery is in any way involved is scarcely just to their real convictions or creditable to their moral courage.

They certainly have seen enough of President LINCOLN to know that they may rely with implicit confidence on his sense of justice, and his inflexible purpose to secure to them every constitutional right. But they must not expect him to favor Slavery at the expense of the Constitution, nor to place its rights above those of the Government and the Union.

Bold Measures in Missouri.

Gen. HALLECK has issued a series of military orders for the regulation of affairs in the Department of the Missouri, which are certainly remarkably bold and decisive for a man who has been accused of lack of energy in dealing with the rebels and lack of courage to apply the measures needed for their extermination.

He proclaims that active rebels and spies, and their aiders and abettors have forfeited all rights as citizens, and are liable to capital punishment.

He orders the arrest of all persons in arms against the lawful authorities or aiding the enemy, and also orders the seizure and sale of their property.

All persons found within the National lines, disguised as loyal citizens, giving information to the enemy, shall be shot as spies.

Unenlisted rebel marauders will not be treated as prisoners of war, but will be held and punished as criminals.

Loyal citizens who have been stripped and robbed by the rebels shall be quartered in the houses, and fed and clothed at the expense, of Secessionists.

Military officers shall enforce the law confiscating the property of any master in a slave used for insurrectionary purposes.

Citizens, prisoners of war, and slaves may, in case of necessity, be employed in the construction of military defences.

For the execution of these vigorous measures, a *Provost-Marshal General* is appointed, with instructions direct from military headquarters; and all local Provost-Marshals are subject to the orders of their chief.

These orders, he says, though they may be regarded as severe, are certainly justified by the laws of war. And by these means Gen. HALLECK anticipates that in a few weeks the large force which he commands will be able not only to expel or punish all traitors and rebels, but also to strike the enemy in his strongholds.

This is the first general systematic application of military law in any of the Departments; and it is evident that Gen. HALLECK intends to purge [illegible] Missouri—at least that portion of it south of the rivers—has been reduced to [illegible] condition by the rebel ruffians of the State. In every county there are a few [illegible] these ruffians; and at every opportunity, they band together, bring out their shot guns and bowies, and, in the name of JEFF. DAVIS, start forth to ravage, plunder and kill all who are law-abiding and loyal. For half a year they have kept the State in a condition of anarchy and chaos unparalleled in any other part of the country, and which would disgrace even the worst of the States of anarchical Mexico. The Southern half of the State is rapidly becoming depopulated of its loyal citizens. Thousands of them, men, women and children, are fleeing to Illinois and other States; and they are arriving there in a condition of destitution and misery that is appalling. The rebel marauders will not fight in mass, and cannot be got hold of in detail. It is evidently only by rigorously holding the different counties and towns in the State under some such application of martial law as this, that it is possible ever again to reduce it to civil order.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.—We publish this morning two letters from Secretary SEWARD to our Minister at Paris, which illustrate very clearly and forcibly the position assumed by our Government towards foreign nations. In one of these letters, Mr. SEWARD informs Mr. DAYTON that the French and English Ministers had called upon him to read an important dispatch which they had been directed to present. Mr. SEWARD required first to be informed of its contents, and learning that it indicated a purpose to recognize the Southern States as belligerents, and to hold communication with their Capital at Montgomery for certain objects, he promptly declined to receive it,—and in this letter sets forth his reasons for so doing.

The other letter closes the correspondence in regard to the offer of our Government to assent to the declarations of the Congress of Paris on the subject of maritime rights. It seems that England and France declined to abide by that declaration unless allowed to stipulate virtually that it should not apply to the Southern Confederacy! Mr. SEWARD'S letter rehearses the successive steps of the negotiation, and places the action of our Government on this subject in a clear and satisfactory light.

Both these letters are written with great ability, and cannot fail to be read with general interest. Indeed, the volume of diplomatic correspondence which embodies the result of Mr. SEWARD'S labors in this branch of the public service during the last six months, will be found to constitute an enduring monument of his industry, and of the high intellectual ability which he has brought to the management of our foreign relations. In no instance has he failed to assert and to vindicate the independence and sovereignty of the United States over their own affairs,—but he has done this always without giving any just cause for complaint on the part of any foreign nation.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

Sudden Collapse of an Enormous Wind-bag.

NOBODY HURT.

First Chapter.

Showing the process of inflating the old, established, and well-known Wind-bag, Herald, James Gordon Bennett, Editor and Proprietor.

From the Herald, Nov. 3.

Whether the *Tribune* or the *Times* has the larger circulation we are unable to decide. According to recent accounts, they *both of them distribute somewhere between* TWENTY-FIVE AND THIRTY THOUSAND *daily.*

Of this we are not certain, but, concerning the *Herald*, there can be no doubt. *Its daily sale of papers averages from* ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE *thousand to* ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE *thousand.*

From the Herald, Nov. 3.

It remains doubtful whether the *Times* or *Tribune* will be discovered to be ahead, but in no case will it appear that *both of them together, have* ONE-HALF *as many subscribers as the Herald, which sells from* ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE *thousand to* ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE *thousand of its daily issue.*

From the Herald, Thursday, Nov. 7.

We have attained a *daily issue as high as* ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND. Next to the *Herald* comes the *Tribune* and the *Times*, but far in the rear, for we presume that *neither the Times nor the Tribune can boast of an average beyond* TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND *dailies.*

From the Herald, Saturday, Nov. 9.

In regard to our circulation we did not say that it was one hundred and thirty-five thousand every day, but that it *exceeded* ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND *every day.*

Second Chapter.

Showing how the Wind-bag, when swollen to its utmost, and ready to burst from its own distension, was pricked by the following

WAGERS OFFERED BY THE TIMES:

$2,500 that the *Herald's* daily issue is NOT.. 125,000
$2,500 that it is not..... 100,000
$2,500 that it is not..... 100,000
$2,500 that it is not..... 75,000
$2,500 that the TIMES' average daily issue is over..... 50,000
$2,500 that it is over..... 30,000
$2,500 that it is over..... 40,000
$2,500 that it is over..... 50,000
$2,500 that it is over..... 75,000

[The conditions of this wager were that one-half the whole amount should be forthwith deposited in bank, and that the whole sum should be handed over by the winner to the families of volunteer soldiers.]

Third Chapter.

Showing how the Wind-bag collapsed and came down, leaving nothing behind but the smell of the very bad gas with which it had been filled:

From the Herald, Dec. 5.

Betting on a certainty is considered so *dishonorable*, that the sporting fraternity, and all who are in the habit of making bets, unanimously agree that the man who bets about a matter of which he has certain knowledge, is not only not permitted to win, *but forfeits his own stake.* Perhaps the Little Villain, now on his last legs, calculates to get $12,500 from us by *laying this gambling trap for our feet*, in order to prop up his ricketty concern a little longer. He is well aware that we are sure our circulation is fivefold greater than his, and consequently to accept such a wager would be unfair on our part.

Betting, however, even when fair, is AGAINST OUR RELIGION, and we cannot consent to let him have the information he seeks in that way.

From the Herald, Dec. 7.

Mr. Mephistophiles GREELEY and that little villain RAYMOND are greatly moved upon the subject of the relative circulation of the *Herald* and their own paltry papers, and are affected to tears about the matter. We are sorry for them,—but *their attempts to inveigle us into a silly bet are absolutely in vain. The practice of betting is* IMMORAL. *We cannot approve of it.* It may suit GREELEY and RAYMOND, who have exhibited very little morality in the conduct of their journals, *but it will not do for us.*

EXIT WIND-BAG!

THE SOUND STEAMERS.—The Long Island Sound steamers, bound East, which were detained on Saturday by the fog, left yesterday at 5 o'clock A. M.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Recognition of the Rebels as Belligerents.

Protest of Mr. Seward Against any Recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 17, 1861.

SIR: Every instruction which this Government has given to its representative abroad, since the recent change of Administration took place, has expressed our profound anxiety lest the disloyal citizens should obtain aid and assistance from foreign powers, either in the form of a recognition of their pretended sovereignty, or in some other and more indirect or guarded manner. Every instruction has declared our full belief that, without such aid or assistance, the insurrection would speedily come to an end, while any advantage that it could derive from such aid or assistance could serve no other purpose than to protract the existing struggle and aggravate the evils it is inflicting on our country and on foreign and friendly nations. Every instruction bears evidence of an earnest solicitude to avoid even an appearance of menace or of want of comity towards foreign powers; but at the same time it has emphatically announced, as is now seen to have been necessary, our purpose not to allow any one of them to expect to remain in friendship with us if it should, with whatever motive, practically render such aid or assistance to the insurgents. We have intended not to leave it doubtful that a concession of sovereignty to the insurgents, though it should be indirect or unofficial, or though it should be qualified so as to embrace only belligerent or other partial rights, would be regarded as inconsistent with the friendship due to us by friendly nations. Nor has it been left at all uncertain that we shall, in every event, treat these United States must be considered and dealt with now, as heretofore, by such nations as exclusively sovereign for all purposes whatsoever within the territories over which the Constitution has been extended. On the other hand we have not, at any time, been unmindful of the peculiar circumstances which might excite apprehension on the part of commercial nations for the safety of their subjects and their property in the conflicts which might occur upon sea as well as on land between the forces of the United States and those of the insurgents.

The United States have never disclaimed the employment of letters-of-marque as a means of maritime war. The insurgents early announced their intention to commission privateers. We knew that friendly nations would be anxious for guarantees of safety from injury by that form of depredation upon the national commerce. We knew also that such nations would desire to be informed whether their flags should be regarded as protecting goods, not contraband of war, of disloyal citizens, found under them, and whether the goods, not contraband, of subjects of such nations would be safe from confiscation when found in vessels of disloyal citizens of the United States. This administration, free from some of the complications of those which had preceded it, promptly took up the negotiations relating to the declaration of the Congress of Paris, just at the point where they had been suspended by President BUCHANAN. We found it just and humane in itself, so far as it goes, and that it had only failed to be accepted by the United States because foreign nations had refused to accept an additional principle proposed by this Government, yet more just and humane than any which it does contain, namely, that the property of private citizens, not contraband, should be exempted from confiscation in maritime war. While still willing and desirous to have that further principle incorporated in the law of nations, we nevertheless instructed you, and all our representatives in foreign countries, to waive it, if necessary, and to stipulate, subject to the concurrence of the Senate of the United States, our adhesion to the declaration of the Congress of Paris as a whole and unmodified. This was done so early as the 25th day of April last, long before the date of the instructions which Mr. MERCIER proposed to submit to us. We have ever since that time, been waiting for the responses of foreign Powers to this high and liberal demonstration on our part. We have, however, received no decisive answers on the subject from those Powers.

It was under these circumstances that, on the 15th day of June instant, the Minister from France and the Minister from Great Britain, having previously requested an interview, were received by me. Each of them announced that he was charged by his Government to read a dispatch to me and to give me a copy if I should desire it.

I answered that, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the times, *I could not consent to an official reading or delivery of these papers without first knowing their characters and objects.* They confidently and with entire frankness put the despatches into my hands for an informal preliminary examination. Having thus become possessed of their characters, I replied to those ministers that *I could not allow them to be officially communicated to this Government.* They will, doubtless, mention this answer to their respective states.

I give you now the reasons of this Government for pursuing this course in regard to the despatch from France, that you may communicate them to the French Government, if you shall find it necessary or expedient.

Some time ago we learned through our legation at St. Petersburg that an understanding had been effected between the Governments of Great Britain and France, that they should take one and the same course on the subject of the political disturbances in this country, including the possible recognition of the insurgents. At a later period this understanding was distinctly avowed by MR. THOUVENEL to MR. SANFORD, who had been informally introduced by me to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to MR. DALLAS, our late Minister in London. The avowal in each case preceded the arrival of our newly-appointed Ministers in Europe, with their instructions for the discharge of their respective missions.

On receiving their avowals I immediately instructed yourself and MR. ADAMS "that although we might have expected a different course on the part of these two great Powers, yet, as the fact that an understanding existed between them did not certainly imply an unfriendly spirit, we should not complain of it, but that it must be understood by the French and British Governments that we shall deal hereafter, as heretofore, in this case, as in all others, *with each Power separately*, and that the agreement for concerted action between them would not at all influence the course we should pursue." The concert thus avowed has been carried out. The ministers came to me together; the instructions they proposed to me differ in form, but are counterparts in effect.

Adhering to our previous decision, which before this time has doubtless been made known to the Government of France, we do not make this concert, under the circumstances, a reason for declining to hear the instruction which Mr. MERCIER is charged.

That paper does not expressly deny — sovereignty of the United States of America, *but it does assume, inconsistently with that sovereignty, that the United States are not altogether and for all purposes one sovereign Power, but that this nation consists of two parties, of which this Government is one.* France proposes to take cognizance of both parties as belligerents, and for some purposes to hold communication with each. The instruction would advise us indeed that we must not be surprised if France shall address he self to a Government which she says is to be installed at Montgomery, for certain explanations. *This intimation is conclusive in determining this Government not to allow the instruction to be read to it.*

The United States, rightly jealous, as we think, of their sovereignty, cannot suffer themselves to debate any abridgement of that sovereignty with France or with any other nation. Much less can it consent that France shall announce to it a conclusion of her own against that sovereignty, which conclusion France has adopted without any previous conference with the United States on the subject. This Government insists that the United States are one whole undivided nation, especially so far as foreign nations are concerned, and that France is, by the law of nations and by treaties, not a neutral Power between two imaginary parties here, but a friend of the United States.

In the spirit of this understanding of the case, we are not only not wishing to seek or to give offence to France, but, on the contrary, we desire to preserve peace and friendship with that great power, as with all other nations. We do not feel at liberty to think, and do not think, that France intended any want of consideration towards the United States in directing that the instruction in question should be read to us. Outside of that paper we have abundant evidence of the good feeling and good wishes of the Emperor, and even his anxious solicitude for the same consummation which is the supreme object of our own desires and labors, namely, the preservation of the American Union in its full and absolute integrity.

Doubtless the proceeding has been the result of inadvertence. We feel ourselves at liberty to think that it would not have occurred if we had been so fortunate as to have been heard through you in the considerations of the French Government. We think we can easily see how the inadvertence occurred. France seems to have mistaken a mere casual and ephemeral insurrection here, such as is incidental in the experience of all nations, because all nations are merely human societies, such as have sometimes happened in the history of France herself, for a war which has flagrantly separated this nation into two co-existing political powers which are contending in arms against each other after the separation.

It is erroneous, so far as foreign nations are concerned, to suppose that any war exists in the United States. Certainly there cannot be two belligerent Powers where there is no war. There is here, as there has always been, one political Power, namely, the United States of America, competent to make war and peace, and conduct commerce and alliances with all foreign nations. There is none other, either in fact, or recognized by foreign nations. There is, indeed, an armed sedition seeking to overthrow the Government, and the Government is employing military and naval forces to repress it. But these facts do not constitute a war presenting two belligerent Powers, and modifying the national character, rights, and responsibilities, or the characters, rights, and responsibilities of foreign nations. It is true that insurrection may ripen into revolution, and that revolution thus ripened may extinguish a previously existing State, or divide it into one or more independent States, and that if such States continue their strife after such division, then there exists a state of war affecting the characters, rights, and duties of all parties concerned. But this only happens when the revolution has run its successful course.

The French Government says, in the instruction which has been tendered to us, that certain facts which it assumes confer upon the insurgents of this country, in the eyes of foreign Powers, all the appearances of a Government *de facto*, wherefore, whatever may be its regrets, the French Government must consider the two contending parties as employing the forces at their disposal in conformity with the laws of war.

This statement assumes not only that the law of nations entitles any insurrectionary faction, when it establishes a *de facto* Government, to be treated as a belligerent, but also that the fact of the attainment of this *status* is to be determined by the appearance of it in the eyes of foreign nations. If we should concede both of these positions, we should still insist that the existence of a *de facto* government, entitled to belligerent rights, is not established in the present case. We have already heard from most of the foreign nations. *There evidently two which seem so to construe appearances, and France is one of them.* Are the judgments of these two to outweigh those of all other nations? Doubtless each nation may judge and act for itself, but it certainly cannot expect the United States to accept its decision upon a question vital to their national existence. The United States will not refine upon the question when and how new nations are born out of existing nations. They are well aware that the rights of the States involve their duties and their destinies, and they hold those rights to be absolute as against all foreign nations. These rights do not at all depend on the appearances which their condition may assume in the eyes of foreign nations, whether strangers, neutrals, friends, or even allies. The United States will maintain and defend their sovereignty throughout the bounds of the Republic, and they deem all other nations bound to respect that sovereignty until, if ever, Providence shall consent that it shall be successfully overthrown. Any system of public law or national morality that conflicts with this would resolve society, first in this hemisphere and then in the other, into anarchy and chaos.

This Government is sensible of the importance of the step it takes in declining to hear the communication, the tender of which has drawn out these explanations. It believes, however, that it need not disturb the good relations which have so long and so happily subsisted between the United States and France.

The paper, as understood, while implying a disposition on the part of France to accord belligerent rights to the insurgents, does not name, specify or even indicate one such belligerent right. On the other hand, the rights which it asserts that France expects, as a neutral, from the United States, as a belligerent, are even less than this Government, on the 25th of April, instructed you to concede and guarantee to her by treaty, as a friend. On that day we offered to her our adhesion to the declaration of Paris, which contains four propositions, namely: 1st. That privateering shall be abolished. 2d. That a neutral flag covers enemy's goods not contraband of war. 3d. That goods of a neutral, not contraband, shall not be confiscated though found in an enemy's vessel. 4th. That blockades, in order to be lawful, must be maintained by competent force. We have always, when at war, conceded the three last of these rights to neutrals, *a fortiori*, we could not when at peace deny them to friendly nations. The first-named concession was proposed on the grounds already mentioned. We are still ready to guarantee these rights, by convention with France, whenever she shall authorize either you or her Minister here to enter into Convention. There is no reservation or difficulty about their application in the present case. We hold all the citizens of the United States, loyal or disloyal, alike included by the law of nations and treaties; and we hold ourselves bound by the same obligations to see, so far as may be in our power, that all our citizens, whether maintaining this Government or engaged in overthrowing it, respect those rights in favor of France and of every other friendly nation. In any case, not only shall we allow no privateer or National vessel to violate the rights of friendly nations as I have thus described them, but we shall also employ all our naval force to prevent the insurgents from violating them, just as much as we do to prevent them from violating the laws of our own country.

What, then, does France claim of us that we do not accord to her? Nothing. What do we refuse to France by declining to receive the communication sent to us through the hands of MR. MERCIER? Nothing but the privilege of telling us that we are at war when we maintain we are at peace, and that she is neutral, when we prefer to recognize her as a friend.

Of course, it is understood that on this occasion we reserve, as on all others, our right to suppress the insurrection by naval as well as by military power, and for that purpose to close such of our ports as have fallen or may fall into the hands of the insurgents, either directly or in the more lenient and equitable form of a blockade, which for the present we have adopted. It is thus seen that there is no practical subject of difference between the two Governments. The United States will hope that France will not think it necessary to adhere to and practice upon the speculation concerning the condition of our internal affairs which she has proposed to communicate to us. But, however this may be, the United States will not anticipate any occasion for a change of the relations which, with scarcely any interruption, have existed between the two nations for three-quarters of a century, and have been very instrumental in promoting, not merely the prosperity and greatness of each State, but the cause of civil and religious liberty and free institutions throughout the world.

This Government understands equally the interest of friendly nations, and its own in the present emergency. If they shall not interfere, the attempt at revolution here will cease without inflicting serious evils upon foreign nations. All that they can do by any interference, with a view to modify our action, will only serve to prolong the present unpleasant condition of things, and possibly to produce results that would be as universally calamitous as they would be irretrievable.

The case, as it now stands, is the simple, ordinary one that has happened at all times, and in all countries. A disconcerted domestic faction seeks foreign intervention to overthrow the Constitution and the liberties of its own country. Such intervention, if yielded, is ultimately disastrous to the cause it is designed to aid. Every uncorrupted nation, in its deliberate moments, prefers its own integrity, even with unbearable evils, to division through the power or influence of any foreign State. This is so in France. It is not less so in this country. Down deep in the heart of the American people—deeper than the love of trade, or of freedom—deeper than the attachment to any local or sectional interest, or partisan pride or individual ambition—deeper than any other sentiment—is that one out of which the Constitution of this Union arose, namely, American independence—independence of all foreign control, alliance, or influence. Next above it lies the conviction that neither peace, nor safety, nor public liberty, nor prosperity, nor greatness, nor empire, can be attained here with the sacrifice of the unity of the people of North America. Those who, in a frenzy of passion, are building expectations on other principles do not know what they are doing. Whenever one part of this Union shall be found assuming bonds of dependence or of fraternity towards any foreign people, to the exclusion of the sympathies of their native land, then, even if not before, that spirit will be reawakened which brought the States of this Republic into existence, and which will preserve them united until the common destiny which it opened to them shall be fully and completely realized.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

THE QUESTION OF PRIVATEERING.

Final Reply of Mr. Seward to the Action of France and England in Regard to the Treaty of Paris.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1861.

SIR: Your dispatch of Aug. 22 (No. 35) has been received. I learn from it that Mr. THOUVENEL is unwilling to negotiate for an accession by the United States to the declaration of the Congress of Paris concerning the rights of neutrals in maritime war, except "on a distinct understanding that it is to have no bearing, directly or indirectly, on the question of the domestic difficulty now existing in our country," and that to render the matter certain, Mr. THOUVENEL proposes to make a written declaration simultaneously with his execution of the projected Convention for that accession.

You have sent me a copy of a note to this effect, addressed to you by Mr. THOUVENEL, and have also represented to me an official conversation which he has held with you upon the same subject. The declaration which Mr. THOUVENEL thus proposes to make is in these words:

DRAFT OF DECLARATION.

In affixing his signature to the Convention concluded on date of this day between France and the United States, the undersigned declares, in execution of the orders of the Emperor, that the Government of His Majesty does not intend to undertake by the said Convention any engagements of a nature to implicate it, directly or indirectly, in the internal conflict now existing in the United States.

My dispatch of the 17th day of August last, No. 41, which you must have received some time ago, will already have prepared you to expect my approval of the decision to wait for specific instructions in this new emergency at which you have arrived.

The obscurity of the text of the declaration which Mr. THOUVENEL submits to us is sufficiently relieved by his verbal explanations. According to your report of the conversation, before referred to, he said that both France and Great Britain had already announced that they would take no part in our domestic controversy, and they thought a frank and open declaration in advance of the execution of the projected convention might save difficulty and misconception hereafter. He further said, in the way of specification, that *the provisions of the convention standing alone might bind England and France to pursue and punish the privateers of the South as pirates; that they are unwilling to do this, and had so declared.* He said, also, that *we could deal with these people as we choose*, and they (England and France) could only express their regrets on the score of humanity, if we should deal with them as pirates, but that they could not participate in such a course. He added, that although England and France are anxious to have the adhesion of the United States to the declaration of Paris, yet that they would rather dispense with it altogether than be drawn into our domestic controversy. He insisted somewhat pointedly that we could take no just exception to this outside declaration, to be made simultaneously with the execution of the convention, unless we intended that they (England and France) shall be made parties to our controversy, and that the very fact of your hesitation was an additional reason why they should insist upon making such cotemporaneous declaration as they proposed.

These remarks of Mr. THOUVENEL are certainly distinguished by entire frankness. It shall be my effort to reply to them with moderation and candor.

In 1856, France, Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Sardinia and Turkey, being assembled in Congress at Paris, with a view to modify the law of nations so as to meliorate the evils of maritime war, adopted and set forth a declaration, which is in the following words:

1. Privateering is and remains abolished.
2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.
3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.
4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, maintained by forces sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

The States which constituted the Congress mutually agreed to submit the declaration to all other nations, and invite them to accede to it. It was to be submitted as no special or narrow treaty between particular States for limited periods or special purposes of advantage, or under peculiar circumstances; but, on the contrary, its several articles were by voluntary acceptance of maritime Powers, to constitute a new chapter in the law of nations, and each one of the articles was to be universal and eternal in its application and obligation. France especially invited the United States to accede to these articles. An invitation was equally tendered to all other civilized nations, and the articles have been already adopted by forty-one of the Powers thus invited. The United States hesitated, *but only for the purpose of making an effort to induce the other parties to enlarge the beneficent scope of the declaration.* Having failed in that effort, they now, after a delay not unusual in such great international discussions, offer their adhesion to that declaration, pure and simple, in the form, words and manner in which it was originally adopted and accepted by all of the forty-six nations which have become parties to it. France declines to receive that adhesion unless she be allowed to make a special declaration, which would constitute an additional and qualifying article, limiting the obligations of France to the United States to a narrower range than the obligations which the United States must assume toward France and toward every other one of the forty-six sovereigns who are parties to it, and narrower than the mutual obligations of all those parties, including France herself.

If we should accede to that condition, it manifestly would not be the declaration of the Congress of Paris to which we would be adhering, but a different and special and peculiar treaty between France and the United States only. Even as such a treaty it would be unequal. Assuming that Mr. THOUVENEL'S reasoning is correct, *we should, in that case, be contracting an obligation, directly or indirectly, to implicate ourselves in any internal conflict that may now be existing, or that may hereafter occur in France, while she would be distinctly excused by us from any similar duty towards the United States.*

I know that France is a friend, and means to be just and equal toward the United States. I must assume, therefore, that she means not to make an exceptional arrangement with us, but to carry out the same arrangement in her interpretation of the obligations of the declaration of the Congress of Paris in regard to other Powers. Thus carried out, the declaration of Paris would be expounded so as to exclude all internal conflicts in States from the application of the articles of that celebrated declaration. Most of the wars of modern times—perhaps of all times—have been insurrectionary wars, or "internal conflicts." If the position now assumed by France should thus be taken by all the other parties to the declaration, then it would follow that the first article of that instrument, instead of being, in fact, a universal and effectual inhibition of the practice of privateering, would abrogate it only in wars between foreign nations, while it would enjoy universal toleration in civil and social wars. With great deference, I cannot but think that, thus modified, the declaration of the Congress of Paris would lose much of the reverence which it has hitherto received from Christian nations. If it were proper for me to pursue the argument further, I might add that sedition, insurrection and treason would find in such a new reading of the declaration of Paris encouragement which would tend to render the most stable and even the most beneficent systems of government insecure. Nor do I know on what grounds it can be contended that practices more destructive to property and life ought to be tolerated in civil or fratricidal wars than are allowed in wars between independent nations.

I cannot, indeed, admit that the engagement which France is required to make without the qualifying declaration in question would, directly or indirectly, implicate her in our internal conflicts. But if such should be its effect, I must, in the first place, disclaim any desire for such an intervention on the part of the United States. The whole of this long correspondence has had for one of its objects the purpose of averting any such intervention. If, however, such an intervention would be the result of the unqualified execution of the Convention by France, then the fault clearly must be inherent in the declaration of the Congress of Paris itself, and it is not a result of anything that the United States have done or proposed.

Two motives induced them to tender their adhesion to that declaration—first, a sincere desire to coöperate with other progressive nations in the melioration of the rigors of maritime war; second, a desire to relieve France from any apprehension of danger to the lives or property of her people from violence to occur in the course of the civil conflict in which we are engaged, by giving her, unasked, all the guarantees in that respect which are contained in the declaration of the Congress of Paris. The latter of these two motives is now put to rest, insomuch as France declines the guarantees we offer. Doubtless, she is satisfied that they are unnecessary. We have always practiced on the principles of the declaration. We did so long before they were adopted by the Congress of Paris, so far as the right of neutrals or friendly States are concerned. While our relations with France remain as they now are, we shall continue the same practice none the less faithfully than if bound to do so by a solemn convention.

The other and higher motive will remain unsatisfied, and it will lose none of its force. We shall be ready to accede to the declaration of Paris with every Power that will agree to adopt its principles for the government of its relations to us, and which shall be content to accept our adhesion on the same basis upon which all the other parties to it have acceded.

We know that France has a high and generous ambition. We shall wait for her to accept hereafter that coöperation, on our part, in a great reform which she now declines. We shall not doubt that, when the present embarrassment which causes her to decline this coöperation shall have been removed, as it soon will be, she will then agree with us to go still further, and abolish the confiscation of property of non-belligerent citizens and subjects in maritime war.

You will inform Mr. THOUVENEL that the proposed declaration, on the part of the Emperor, is deemed inadmissible by the President of the United States; and if it shall be still insisted upon, you will then inform him that you are instructed for the present to desist from further negotiation on the subject involved.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WM. L. DAYTON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

A SERMON BY DR. CHEEVER.

Immediate Emancipation a Necessity—The Government in League with Slaveholders.

Owing to an announcement in the City Press that Gen. FREMONT would attend the Church of the Puritans, that edifice was crowded with an unusually large audience last evening. Rev. Dr. CHEEVER preached from Exodus 10: 7, 8.

"And Pharoah's servants said unto him, How long shall this man be a snare unto us? let the men go, that they may serve the Lord their God? Knowest thou not yet that Egypt is destroyed? And Moses and Aaron were brought unto Pharoah, and he said unto them: Go serve the Lord your God; but who are they that shall go?"

It was, he said, a remarkable freedom of government that allowed such a latitude of remonstrance. The servants were not mealy-mouthed or in terror of Pharaoh's dungeons. Their manner might be taken as an example in the present day, both by Republicans and Christians. They demanded an edict of emancipation that Pharaoh had refused. During the great plague in London, the Non-conformists went boldly into the pulpit and preached, when they were forbidden by law, on pain of death, from coming within five miles of the place. They showed their sincerity. Should we be silent now because of the tramp of armed men, when millions of our fellow-men were to have a new lease of bondage? There were two parties in Egypt as there are here now. Pharaoh had his advisers and Cabinet Ministers in the interests of Slavery, as we have now. They had had their John Brown insurrection, and Moses would have been hung as JOHN BROWN was, could Pharaoh have caught him. But, God hid him in Horeb. Our hour has come, but, when man is presented, ready and determined to crush the rebellion by crushing Slavery, the Government proceeds to crush him and give renewed strength to the rebellion. Look at the calamities in Missouri, *the result of the wicked policy of our Government in putting down that blessed proclamation of Fremont.* There are men now, as there were then, who said, "If it had not been for your fanatical demands and unreasonable agitation, all would have been quiet with us." The edict of emancipation was postponed until it was too late to save Egypt, but not too late to liberate the slave. Should this be our case? Should Slavery continue to have governmental protection, and our army remain inactive in the pestilential swamps of the South for another six months, untold horrors would ensue. The world is looking to see if our boasted freedom bonsists in making slaves of others. Everything that is worth being tried—republicanism, Government, Christianity itself—is on trial. There never had been such horrible cannibalism practiced as that sanctioned by so-called Christian men, who held up the evils of emancipation, and said the time had not yet come for abolition. We are coquetting with the rebellion—we are scattering its poisonous malaria. Why was not the victory of Hatteras followed up as did JOHN BROWN would have followed it up? Why was not North Carolina conquered? Why was not the work of the naval expedition prosecuted and Charleston and Savannah captured? Because such a course would involve the destruction of Slavery. *The Government has resolved to protect and nationalize Slavery.* The army and navy is constituted on insurance company to protect Slavery, would it not be as just to call the commanders of those expeditions to account as to deprive a man of his command who had been enabled to proclaim freedom to the slave? [Great applause.] Yet the slaveholders of South Carolina are sought out and addressed as "proud, generous and hospitable citizens of a sovereign State," [Hisses.] The course taken by the Government tended more to produce than to prevent a servile insurrection. *Our Government, in league with the slaveholders*, would strike down the man who would strike down the rebellion by striking at the root. We are in danger of losing the fruits of the war; it is no time to repress our efforts. Nothing will be gained by the war unless Slavery is abolished. The abolition of Slavery is the only conclusion of the war that we will suffer. [Great applause.] *The Government will execute the Fugitive Slave Law. Oh, shame.* To support Slavery on the one side and Slavery on the other, the Government must have two armies and two commanders. We have Mason and Slidell in prison at Boston, and the innocent victims of the Fugitive Slave law, of which they were the authors, in prison at Washington. We have GORDON sentenced to death for the crime of seizing negroes with the intent to enslave them; and GORDON, the President of a Western college, imprisoned for the crime of endeavoring to protect a poor negro from being seized and made a slave of. And the people sustain the iniquity. We have come to a new climax in our complication of iniquity. There is an extreme offensiveness before God in the attitude—the impious attitude—of the people and the public journals, one journal (the *Times*) says, "The day it is settled that either Slavery or the Government must be destroyed, that day emancipation will not only be impulse, but necessity," Men are so devilishly selfish that they will not consent to Abolition until they are driven by selfish necessity. Not only President and Secretaries of State, but *mayors of cities* disavow and repudiate that they have any sympathy with Abolition. Shame beyond shame! [Sensation.] The great effort is now "how not to do it"—how to protect Slavery with the ægis of our Constitution. But, there is no hope for our country hr our Government until Slavery is abolished—until the wicked, heinous, cruel, barbarous and impious system of Slavery is effaced from the earth. The question now before us is, shall Slavery be destroyed, or shall our country be destroyed.

—The late Philip A. Locke, of Lexington, Mass., left a large estate, which he disposed of by will, giving most of it to his relatives. The only public bequest is $1,000 to the selectmen of the town of Silver Creek, Minn., for the purpose of erecting a house of worship in that town. The building is to be given to Methodists, Presbyterians or Baptists, as the Selectmen may determine.

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MARRIED.

GILMAN—KETCHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., DANIEL C. GILMAN, of New-Haven, to MARY, daughter of T. Ketcham, Esq., of New-York.

LITTLE—BAILEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 5, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, GEORGE L. LITTLE to ELEANOR PENTON, eldest daughter of Peter F. BAILEY, all of Fort Wayne, Ind.

DWINELLE—DE GROVE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, W. H. DWINELLE, M. D., to HESTER S. DE GROVE.

DIED.

MACDONOUGH.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 7, JOSEPHINE MACDONOUGH, daughter of F. J. and Kate Macdonough, aged 4 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 868 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

BURRIDGE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 8, MARGARET, wife of Joseph R. Burridge, aged 21 years, 10 months and 17 days.

The brothers of Puritan Lodge F. and A. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 8 Manhattan-st., between Avenue D and Lewis-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GIBNEY.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 7, suddenly, MICHAEL GIBNEY, aged 49 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. W. R. Painter, No. 135 Macdougal-st., on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

KELLOGG.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 8, BECKIE HINCKLEY, daughter of Norman G. and the late Rebecca Hinckley Kellogg, aged 4 years, 3 months and 13 days.

"Death loves a shining mark."

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 68 East 38th-st., this day, (Monday,) the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

We bury thee in Greenwood, and thy bed, tho' so cold,
With thy mother and sister we but add to the "fold;"
And thy kind little face, so bright and so sweet,
Will find your dear mother most anxious to greet.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 8, CHARLES MACY, infant son of Benedict and Jane E. Lewis.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 230 Grand-st.

WALDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 8, CHARLES C. WALDEN, in the 53d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in this evening's and Tuesday morning's papers.

BRINCKERHOFF.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 8, RICHARD DURFEE, son of Richard D. and Sarah A. Brinckerhoff, aged 6 years and 3 months.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

CARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Dec. 7, after a lingering illness of four months, ISABELLA, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Isaac and Sybil Card, aged 22 years, 5 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brother-in-law, Elisha H. Cheshire, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BETTS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Dec. 8, THOMAS D. C., youngest son of Thomas and Sophia Betts, aged 1 year, 9 months and 22 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 29 Consilyea-st., on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—In Troy, on Friday, Dec. 6, of inflammation of the brain, MARY, second daughter of the late Richard B. Brown, of this City, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

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NOTICES OF THE FIRST EDITION.

The author of this monograph has rare intellectual faculties.—*San Francisco Medical and Surgical Journal.*

The work, standing upon its own merits, occupies a high position in the opinion of the most gifted physicians of our day.—*Georgia Medical and Surgical Encyclopædia.*

Dr. John O'Reilly, whose original researches in physiology, and whose untiring industry, have heretofore enriched our pages, has furnished for the present month an elaborate article, which cannot fail to awaken professional interest at home and abroad. Let not its length prevent its candid perusal, for he is one of the few men who refuse to think by proxy.—*Amer. Med. Gazette.*

We regard this as a curious, but able work; having the rare merit of originality, and clearly showing that the mind which produced it is not an ordinary one.—*Baltimore Journal of Medicine.*

All through his book, Dr. O'Reilly proves himself a profound anatomist as well as a physiologist; indeed, we might almost say, that to the latter study he has, if possible, devoted himself the more closely. It is, therefore, that we claim for him a careful and thoughtful perusal of his theories, in which he gives the nervous system an importance and prominence not hitherto awarded it.

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to cure and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

MAISON DOREE.
Families and parties supplied with everything necessary for
HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
F. MARTINEZ.
RESTAURANT NO. 42 EAST 14TH-ST.

ARMY WOOLEN MITTENS.
Patterns and directions for making ARMY WOOLEN MITTENS FROM REMNANTS OF CLOTH, furnished free on application at the office of
WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE,
No. 508 BROADWAY.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
One, two and three dollars a set,
AT
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.
Very elegant hunting cases,

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

U. S. District Court—Prize causes, &c.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1521, 1539, 1583, 1553, 1499, 1602, 1598, 1507, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1619, 1623. *Part II.*—Nos. 1276, 1260, 1288, 1286, 1292, 1294, 1298, 1304, 1306, 1310, 1312, 1316, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334.

Superior Court—Special Term.—Nos. 380, 413, 424, 426, 427, 445, 451, 460, 461, 72, 462, 463, 470, 470½, 321, 192, 6, 484, 495, 500, 501, 502, 506, 507, 508, 410¼.

Superior Court.—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 711, 7, 637, 2505, 2609, 2611, 2615, 2632, 2637, 2639, 2631, 1677, 2643, 2171, 349. *Part II.*—Nos. 2866, 2870, 2872, 2874, 814, 1164, 2238, 2072, 2854, 1256, 666, 2890, 2902.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 3075, 1428, 321, 1430, 1238, 1225, 1543, 1223, 1643, 903, 908, 307, 108, 1683, 1684.

Stay of Proceedings Pending Appeal from an Order Granting New Trial—How Obtained.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

McMahon vs. *Allen.*—This was a motion made by the plaintiff for an order striking the cause from the calendar, on the ground that he had appealed from the order granting the trial which was now noticed, and that the undertaking filed by him stays all proceedings for a new trial until the decision of the Court of Appeals.

There is no provision in the Code providing for such a case. Nor does the act of 1857, allowing appeal in such cases, make any provision respecting the manner in which a stay of proceedings in the Court below may be obtained.

The Court now held that the undertaking in this case under section 334, of the Code, did not operate as a stay, and that the only way in such cases in which proceedings in the Court below could be stayed after an order for a new trial, was by a direct application to the Court. On such an application the Court would impose such terms as to security as would be sufficient to protect the respondent against loss, if in the Court of Appeals there should be a decision adverse to the decision of the General Term. Such being the practice on appeals from the Special to the General Term, where no judgment is entered; and in the absence of any provision in the Code, the same practice should, from analogy, be followed.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Edwin Forrest vs. *Catherine N. Forrest.*—The General Term have now affirmed the judgment rendered below in this case, allowing Mrs. Forrest $4,000 per annum alimony.

The Nineteenth Ward School Contest.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People ex rel. Crimmins and another vs. *McManus and another.*—This case has been many times reported in this paper, it having been to the Court at General Term and back.

The following order was now made: The names of the relator Schoefer and the respondent McManus may be stricken out, and the relator Crimmins may serve an amended complaint on the payment of the costs of the defense up to this time of defendant McManus.

Legal Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT.

During the months of January, March, and May, 1862, the General Term will be held on Saturdays only, on which days, after disposing of appeals from orders, causes on the General Term calendar will be heard.

During those months four Justices will hold Trial Terms for trial by jury, and the Courts or Terms to be so held will be designated parts one, two, three, and four. Parts one and two will be held in the rooms at present occupied by them. Parts three and four will be held in places of which notice hereafter will be given.

There will be a separate panel of jurors, and a day calendar containing fifteen causes, for each part.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Abbott vs. *Am. H. R. Co.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing, order to be settled on one day's notice.

Naylor et al. vs. *Hoffman.*—Motion denied, $10 costs to abide event.

Before Justice Leonard.

McKenzie vs. *Rhodes et al.*—Stay granted on filing bond in $3,000, with two sureties unconditional for the payment in case the order is affirmed or the appeal dismissed. Bond to be approved and filed within three days, and $10 costs of motion to the prevailing party on the appeal.

Ayers vs. *Hubbard et al.*—Motion granted, without costs.

McKenzie vs. *Rhodes.*—Motion denied without prejudice to a renewal when the stay shall be vacated.

Wright vs. *Wright.*—Divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Full Bench.

Thompson vs. *Van Vetchen et al.*; *Butterworth* vs. *Pierce*; *Delafield et al.* vs. *Degraw*; *Morris* vs. *Second-avenue Railroad Company*—Judgments in each case affirmed.

Fairchild et al. vs. *Rushmore et al.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

Beginning to be Understood.—Rev. William Arthur, a distinguished English clergyman, thus speaks of one mode in which bad blood is created between England and America by the Press of the two countries:

"One of the worst things in our English Press is the habit of citing from those journals in the North, which are *in the interest of the South, and giving their ravings as Northern opinion.* Many provincial journals, and some inferior London ones, honestly requote these extracts in ignorance. But who will say that the *Times* is so ignorant as not to know what it is doing, when it quotes the New-York *Herald* as the organ of the North? That paper has always been the violent partisan of Slavery, and the rabid hater of England. It is edited by no American, but by a Scotch Papist infidel, whose name is not infamous, *because it is below infamy*, and shall not stain our pages. His vile print is never to be seen in respectable families. In such houses as in England have the *Times* on their table every morning, *it would be held an insult to ask the gentleman if he took in the New-York Herald.* Englishmen who have spent months in America can testify that they never were in one family—though they lived not in hotels, but in families—where this print could be found. It loudly preached secession, till the New-York mob forced it by public violence to change its tone. From that time it has become fierce against the South—in words; but has steadily worked to excite England to war with the States, by abusing us in every possible way, and proposing war against us; and inveighs against the ministry; *all this manifestly in the interest of the South.* No language could be too strong to characterize the line of conduct by which the sayings of this paper are set before England, as samples of 'opinions at the North.' *Let it be represented as the Northern organ of Southern interests*, and the case is plain."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 11
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 11
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 1
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office (To-morrow,) Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.

COMMISSIONS WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN who will shortly sail for Valparaiso, Chili, with the object of introducing articles of genuine merit to the South American trade. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, No. 6 West Washington-place, New-York.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed Teeth and Roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $20. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; Bone and Amalgum, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

STOVES, FURNACES, &c.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES! Warm your rooms by the new patent gas stove. No dirt! No ashes!! No coal to carry!! Economical! Clean! Portable!!! !New-York Gas Stove Works, No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer

ON MONDAY, DEC. 9,

A beautiful assortment of Dress Goods, suitable for presents, consisting of

ENGLISH PRINTS,
FRENCH PRINTS,
DE LAINES,
PRINTED CASHMERES,
FIGURED REPS,
FIGURED OTTOMANS, &c., &c.

For the convenience of customers these goods have been cut into dress lengths, and a separate counter has been appropriated for the sale, at greatly reduced prices.

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS,
RECEIVED BY STEAMER FULTON.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, DEC. 9,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
LACE GOODS.

In consequence of the great depression in the European markets, these goods have been purchased much under regular prices, and will be offered proportionately cheap, consisting of

COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, COIFFURES, LACES, &c.,

In Point Applique, Point d'Alencon, and Point à l'Aiguille. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

CLOAKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now ready
A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOAKS,
Of all kinds, suitable for the season. Among them many novelties, and all at moderate prices.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK
OF
SILK, MERINO AND LAMB'S WOOL UNDERSHIRTS
AND
DRAWERS.
SHAKER AND SCARLET FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
CANTON FLANNEL Shirts and Drawers.
SCARLET CASHMERE Shirts and Drawers.
SILK, MERINO, COTTON AND LAMB'S WOOL HALF-HOSE.
ARMY AND NAVY FLANNEL SHIRTS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
A full assortment of Winter
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, MITTS, &c.
SCARFS, TIES, STOCKS AND MUFFLERS,
Hemstitched and Colored Border L. C. Handkerchiefs.
ROBE DE CHAMBRE.
FINE WHITE SHIRTS AND COLLARS
Made to Order.

My goods are all new, stock first-class, and prices to suit the times.

C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 BROADWAY,
First corner below New-York Hotel.

DRESS GOODS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, Dec. 9,
A LARGE LOT OF
VERY DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS,
Purchased at the
LARGE CASH AUCTION SALE,
Comprising all the most fashionable styles and shades of colors, viz.:
VELOUR OTTOMAN,
BROCHE REPS,
ARMOUR BROCHE,
BRAZILLIANS, (black ground,)
CASHMERE PLAIDS,
From 18 to 40 cents per yard, full 50 per cent.
LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., second door below 14th-st.,
Will commence opening on MONDAY, Dec. 9,
An immense stock of FANCY GOODS, ADAPTED for the HOLIDAYS. Those wishing to avoid the rush incidental to HOLIDAY WEEK, will do well to examine our stock BEFOREHAND.

Will also open from CASH AUCTIONS of last week,
1,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS, full width, very low,
1,000 LADIES' and MISSES' WHITE MERINO SKIRTS, very low.

To gain room for our HOLIDAY GOODS, we are closing our RIBBONS, VELVETS, BONNETS and SILKS, FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, HEAD-DRESSES, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, MADE-UP UNDER-LINEN, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., at very low prices. R. H. MACY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Have just received a full assortment of
PLAIN COLORED POULT DE SOIES,
Consisting of all the new shades, very desirable.
ALSO, A LARGE ADDITION TO THE
50c., 60c., 75c., and $1 FANCY SILKS,
AT STILL GREATER BARGAINS.

SHAKER FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND
DRAWERS.
SHAKER KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SCARLET SHAKER UNDERSHIRTS AND
DRAWERS.
SILK AND MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND
DRAWERS,
ENGLISH AND SHAKER KNIT HOSIERY.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
From measure, at the shortest notice,
At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

HIGGINS,
OF
NO. 126 SIXTH AVENUE,
WILL OPEN
ON
MONDAY, the 9th,
Two cases of LYONS best Black all Silk BONNET VELVET at $3 per yd., at $2 75 by the piece.
The above lot is the cheapest ever offered in this market, and deserve the attention of the trade.
OUR LINCOLN shape of Bonnet Frames we are offering at 15 cts., or $1 75 per doz.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
FOR CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
All boiled, from 20 to 40 inches wide.
Also,
WHITE VELVETS,
Suitable for jewelers, flower manufacturers, milliners, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 68 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

150 PIECES PARIS PRINTED
MERINOS,
Choice Styles, at 50 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GENUINE FURS,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS'—LADIES' Hose, 8c., 10c., 12c.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS'—Gents' Socks, 10c., 12c., 18c.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS'—Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS'—Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.

RIBBONS.—All our fancy Ribbons marked down.
RIBBONS.—We have a fine stock of plain colors.
RIBBONS.—Black and white Ribbons, all widths.
RIBBONS.—Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, all widths.
RIBBONS.—All the high colors in VELVET RIBBONS.
RIBBONS.—Black Velvet Ribbons, in every width.
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S MAGASIN DE MODES, NO. 473 BROADWAY.—New and beautiful cloak patterns just received; also elegant sleeves and children's over-dresses in great variety; full-sized patterns of the army mittens furnished gratis on application or sent by mail on receipt of a 3-cent stamp.
Winter Number of the MIRROR OF FASHIONS now ready.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS.
ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
Made to order as required.
THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
New styles, now ready.
SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS,
Warranted not to shrink.
DRAWERS AND UNDERSHIRTS,
Silk, Wool and Merino.
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
For army use.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
New patterns and styles.
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
Self and fancy colors.
UNION RIDING BELTS,
For equestrians.
GYMNASTIC GOODS,
Approved styles.
GAITERS,
Cloth and Velvet
KNITTED WOOL GAITERS,
For Ladies and Misses.
HOODS AND SONTAGS,
Fashionable colors.
RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and colored.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For army use.
SUSPENDERS,
SHAWLS,
&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices at
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 BROADWAY.

LADIES' HOSIERY, GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
Silk, Merino and Cashmere Undervests and Drawers.
Merino, Cotton and Silk Hose.
Gloves, Gauntlets, Mittens and Wool Armlets.
Sontag's Hoods, Skating Caps, &c.
For Misses and Boys.
Undershirts and Drawers.
Hose and Half Hose.
Gloves, Gauntlets, Mittens and Leggings.
Hand-knit Hoods, Caps and Cloaks.
Boys' White Shirts, Collars,
Suspenders, Ties and Comforters.

My stock is unsurpassed in the above goods, and well worth the examination of those in search of new goods at the lowest market rates.

C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway,
first corner below the New-York Hotel.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS!
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Guipure Lace Capes,)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
All new styles, at retail, at low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Closing out of the entire stock of the two stores, also of the wholesale department at retail. The stores have been closed for the purpose of arranging and marking down the stock.
GOODS MUST BE SOLD!
Collars, all styles, closing at 3c., 6c., 12c., 25c., 37c
Collars, in rich lace, at 6c., 12c., 25c., 31c.
Sets, Collars and Sleeves, 18c., 25c., 37c., 50c.
Fine Ruffled Yoke Sets, 16c.
Ladies' Hem-stitch Linen Handkerchiefs, 12c., 15c.
Ladies' Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, 4c., 6., 8c., 10c.
Fine Colored-bordered Handkerchiefs, 3c., 6c., 8c.
Ladies' Splendid Lace Handkerchiefs, 50c., 75c.
Shetland Wool Veils, 12c.
Silk-Lace Veils, black and colors, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c
Rich French Pusher Lace Barbes, 12c., 18c.
3,000 Ladies' Breakfast Caps, Closing at 12½c.
5,000 Ladies' Caps, with Valenciennes Lace, 25c.
Bands and Flouncings, closing out, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
MUST BE SOLD.
MUST BE SOLD.
Shirt Bosoms, 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c. Neck Ties, 10c., 12c., 18c.
Needlework and Lace Goods in all qualities clearing Very Low.
KINZEY'S, Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AV.
KINZEY'S, Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AV.
Large Stock of Feathers, Flowers, Bonnets, Velvets and Trimmings.
RIBBONS CLOSING OUT 50c. ON THE DOLLAR.
Trimming Ribbons, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 15c., 18c., 22c., 25c.
3,000 Pieces Rich Colored Silk Velvets, 18c. for the piece.
Velvet Trimmings, all colors, 2c., 3c., 6c., 8c.
Bonnet Silks and Velvets, 56c., 75c. yard.
Feathers, Closing Out, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
French Flowers, 3c., 6c., 9c., 12c.
Lot Lining Silks, Clearing, 18c. yard.
Hair Nets, 6c., 10c., 18c.
Rich Cord and Chenille Nets, 25c.
250 Felt Bloomers, clearing at 44c.
2,000 Straw Bonnets, 12c. and $1.
7,500 pieces Linen Lace and Edgings, 12c. the piece.
HOSE, 5c. pair. HALF-HOSE, 4c. GLOVES, 4c. pair.
HOSE, 6c. pair. HALF-HOSE, 5c. GLOVES, 8c. pair.
HOSE, 7c. pair. HALF-HOSE, 6c. GLOVES, 6c. pair.
HOSE, 8c. pair. HALF-HOSE, 7c. GLOVES, 8c. pair.
HOSE, 9c. pair. HALF-HOSE, 9c. GLOVES, 10c. pair.
Gents' Wool Half-Hose, 11c., 15c., 18c.
Ladies' Ribbed Wool Hose, 12½c.
Ladies' Merino and Fleeced Hose, 12½c.
Children's Woolen Hose, 4c., 6c., 8c.
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
Best $1 Kid Gloves, closing at 50c.
Best Kids, Ladies' and Gents', slightly soiled, closing at 37c.
Alexander's Silk Gloves, kid make, plush linen, 50c.
Fine Cloth Gloves, kid make, 25c.
Gents', Ladies' and Misses' Lined Silk Gloves, 18c.
Ladies' Gauntlet Gloves, large variety, 12c., 13c., 18c., 25c.
Ladies' Gloves—over 2,000 pairs—closing 8c., 10c., 12c.
GREAT CLEARING SALE COMMENCES
GREAT CLEARING SALE COMMENCES
10 O'CLOCK MONDAY MORNING.
10 O'CLOCK MONDAY MORNING.
Fancy Goods and Yankee Notions closing out cheap.
Very best solid Headpins, 3 cents paper.
Very best gold-eyed Needles, 3 cents paper.
Very best spool Cottons, 3 cents spool.
Skirt Braids, 2c.; Cross Cotton, 2c.; Rubber Combs, 3c.
Linen Tapes, 1c.; 2 spools Cotton, 1c.; Twilled Tapes, 2c.
Best Hooks and Eyes, 2c.; Sewing Silks, 9c doz.
Rubber Cloak Buttons, 6c.; Honey Soap, 2c.
English Hair Pins, 2c. box; Porte-monnaies, 6c.
With lots of other Knicknacks, Tassel Cords, Bags, Perfumery, Pomades, Fancy Boxes, Toys, &c., &c.
GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
Woolen Goods, Hoods, Nubias, Sleeves, Leggings, Mitts, Scarfs, with over $40,000 worth contained in the building, all to be closed out.
The stores will open on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, when this great clearing sale will commence.
WM. KINZEY'S,
WM. KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AV.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

DRESS GOODS, &c.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have greatly reduced the prices of
NEW DRESS MATERIALS
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
And have a very large stock of Ottomans, Reps, Plaids, De Laines, Prints, etc.
ALSO
An immense assortment of
EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND EMBROIDERED SETS, remarkably CHEAP.
No. 305 Canal st., near Broadway.

BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.
300 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
at $8 each, (value, $14.)
500 EXTRA BROCHE CHAIN LAINE
LONG SHAWLS, at $10 each, (worth $18.)
3,000 SAXONY WOOL PLAID LONG SHAWLS,
in all the most desirable colors and designs,
at $6 50 each, (value, $8 50,)
with a great variety of Striped, Reversible, and Shepherd Plaid Long and Square Shawls,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
EXTRAORINARY NOVELTIES
IN PARIS DRESS SILKS.
MOIRE ANTIQUE, with Broche Velvet Figures.
MOIRE ANTIQUE PERLEE,
MOIRE ANTIQUE CHENE ENLUMINEE, &c.
(Only in pattern dresses.)
Just received per steamer *Fulton*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS, (entirely new goods.)
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Laces, just opened,
Point and Point Applique Laces, Collars, Sets, Handchiefs, Coiffeurs, Barbes, Capes, etc., etc.
E. WILLIAMS & CO,,
(late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

WINTER CLOAKS AT RETAIL.—WOODBRIDGE & KEHOE, No. 336 Broadway, corner Worth-st., will offer the balance of their stock at retail, at the lowest wholesale prices, commencing on Monday, Dec. 9. These garments are made for the best City trade and are warranted to give satisfaction.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier

NO. 477 BROADWAY.—M. & A. MYERS & CO. are now offering their entire stock of Mourning Goods at 20 per cent. less than cost, on account of removal.

BUNTING FOR SALE—AT NAYLOR & CO.'S! Nos. 99 and 101 John-st.

DRY GOODS.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
Suitable for Carriage, Promenade, Evening and Dinner Dresses; several choice lots just received.
ALSO, LOW PRICED SILKS.
Fashionable styles, from auction, a full assortment.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH LACES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Barbes, Berthas, Scarfs, Shawls, &c., &c., at 30 per cent.
BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
Very desirable Styles, and suitable for Holiday Presents.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

CLOTHS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer on Monday a new lot of
BEAVER, CLOTH, LION SKIN,
And other Fashionable Styles for Ladies' Cloaks,
AT RETAIL,
LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
From $3 per yard upwards.

SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.
A very large and desirable assortment of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
including all the latest styles, at retail, at greatly reduced prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A very large assortment of low-priced and medium
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
suitable for presents, purchased at auction and retailed
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 389 Broadway,
Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS, of every description,
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
AND FRENCH and AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

EMBROIDERIES EXTRAORDINARY
for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Another lot of consigned goods removed to our premises. The whole are to be sold at once,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
1,000 Misses' French Embroidered Sets, 75 cents—regular price, $1 75,
800 Ladies' Jaconet Collars, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., and $1.
500 Ladies' French Embroidered Sets, $1—regular prices, $2 and $2 50.
400 French Embroidered Sets, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, $4—regular price, $8.
1,000 Embroidered Handkerchiefs, $1 to $5—much below regular prices.
Ladies have now a rare chance to make presents of articles both
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(late Peter Roberts,) No. 496 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
LION SKIN CLOAKS,
PROMENADE CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $9, at $10, at $12,
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES.
At W. K. PEYTON'S
EXCELSIOR CLOAK HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A BOLD STROKE.—NO. 379 BROADWAY, CORner of White-st., a blockaded importer's stock of LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
is now offered to the public AT RETAIL, at prices never before heard of in this line, and it is hoped never will be again.
$30,000 worth of Linen Handkerchiefs, embracing every variety of plain, hemstitched and embroidered, for men, women and children, from three cents to $3 each.
Elegant Embroidered Handkerchiefs at prices that will astonish all.
NECK TIES.
An immense stock from 5 to 50 cents each; nothing over 50 cents. Gents' Scarfs, in new and elegant designs, from 12 cents to $1—just one-third the usual prices. McClellan Scarfs—entirely new; an endless variety at 75 cents each; sold by all retailers at $1 50. Gloves, all kinds, from 12 to 60 cents. Fine Beaver Gloves at 50 cents—same as are sold regularly for $1.
GENTS' LINEN COLLARS.
5,000 dozen of the best three and four ply, latest styles, at $1 20 per dozen or 10 cents each—warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere at $2 and $3. Hosiery, Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers, traveling Shirts, all at prices that will convince buyers that we are in earnest. Open evenings.
Everything marked in plain figures.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms moderate. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., No. 138 East-Broadway.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.
A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW MUSIC.—VOCAL, "THE GIRLS ARE NOT so Green," by A. Cull, dedicated to the young ladies of America. "A Penny for your Thoughts," by Stephen C. Foster, dedicated "To Lovers." "Pleasant Words for all," dedicated to "Wife and Children." Price 25 cents each. Instrumental, "Gen. Scott's Farewell"—a March by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst; 25 cents. "Seven Sons' Gallop," by Thos. Baker; 35 cents. "Our Generals' Quickstep," by C. S. Grafula, with beautiful vignette of 25 of our Generals; price 50 cents. A pianist in attendance to try new Music.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS,—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

HHANITSCH, PERFORMER ON ORGAN, and teacher on Piano and Melodeon, No. 11 Mott-st., near Chatham.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

A COT, LOUNGE, CHAIR AND MATTRESS all in one piece; size when folded 4 by 6 inches square and two feet long; army trunks, camp-chests, camp-stools, &c. GURLEY & BRADY, No. 412 Broadway.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MACHINERY, &C.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMEN on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables o various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works a Paterson, N. J., or at depot and store No. 13 Dey-st, New-York. Also nax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEWER.—An active and industrious young woman, wishes to engage as above; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and does all kinds of plain sewing; is willing to assist in general work. Call at the Employment Institute, No. 666 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing in the neatest manner; no objection to travel with a family and make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 79 West 30th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Can give the best of City references. Call at No. 154 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST HIGHLY recommended woman, who is not afraid of work, a situation in a large family as cook; understands French, American and Spanish cooking, jellies, game and fancy dishes; wages, $9 a month; country or City; no objection to a genteel boarding-house. Call at No. 134 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as good cook; is an excellent baker; is willing to assist with the washing; the very best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 10 Amity-place, second floor.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED WOman wishes a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good reference. Call at C. BOOKHAM'S, No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would go a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Call,

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1849, and as amended by chapter 161 of the laws of 1851, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the name whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them on presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the new stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 25, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit, certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or City of New-York for 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed for held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 30 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This loan is completed to the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in inferior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 26, 1861. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 39 William-st.

HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT AND OF 2d Mortgage Eastern Division, Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreement of Oct. 3, 1861, before the 21st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all Bonds presented to us, for the benefit of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.
Dec. 9, 1861. N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY. Tenders for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 16th of December inst. by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.
SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which becomes due on the first day of December, 1861, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., inclusive.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary. R. T. COMPTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD FOR DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY—Are prepared to pay the interest now due on all their mortgage bonds. The coupons may be presented at the Office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, to H. C. KINGSLEY.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 26, 1861.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURnished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 96 cents.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.
Stock Capital, (all paid in,).....$500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861.....1,047,436
Liabilities.....14,550

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS
of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33⅓ per cent.
2d " " " 8, '58, 50 "
3d " " " 14, '59, 50 "
4th " " " 12, '60, 45 "
5th " " " 5, '61, 35 "

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LANDON, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

DANCING.

T. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Fifth-av., corner 36th-st., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 WEST 14TH-ST.—Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays. Quarters commences from the day of entry. Evening Class for Gentlemen Mondays and Thursdays. Private classes and schools attended.

MEDICAL.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR
WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,
WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so neat, cheap and convenient a night-light for the bed-chamber, is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light, without any unpleasant odor, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each, by T. W. HOUCHIN, Sole Proprietor, and for sale by druggists and first-class grocers generally.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP—For burning Wax Night Lights—a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned so as to give only a faint light in the room.

HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE.
THE BEST LAUNDRY BLUEING.

Every housekeeper will find this liquid blueing far more *economical* and *convenient* for use than the common Indigo. A few drops is sufficient for a tub of water, imparting to the clothes a beautiful and uniform tint, and will not settle by standing. Put up in half pint and pint bottles, at low prices, and for sale by first-class grocers and apothecaries generally.

☞ Ask for HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE. Indorsed by the leading laundries in the country.

HOUCHIN'S STARCH POLISH WAFERS.
THE BEST LINEN POLISH.

This article, highly recommended by those who have used it, is far superior to any in use, and every housekeeper should give it a trial. It gives to linen and muslins a superior lustre and finish, and extra stiffness—will not injure the goods on which it is used—and prevents the iron from sticking. Those who have used it once will use no other, as shirts, bosoms, collars, &c., can be done up much quicker, neater, and keep clean longer, by using this polish. Put up in neat packages, and for sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally. Full directions accompany each package.
T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor,
No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place, cor. 4th-av., New-York.

NERVOUS AND SEXUAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without the use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. BOSTWICK, at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where he will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 5 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the unmarried and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge of this office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861. T. J. B. SCHENCK.
n4-law6mM*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors of the late firm of Messrs. JAMES BROOKS & CO., that they are requested to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at his office, No. 28 Ferry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January, 1862, with a view to a dividend.
HENRY G. LAPHAM,
n18-law6wM* Assignee of James Brooks & Co.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF the late firm of LUDLAM & LEGGETT, and the individual creditors of DAVID LUDLAM, Jr., and ABRAHAM W. LEGGETT, are notified and required to present their claims, on or before the 16th of December next, to HENRY E. CHILD, at Henry & Cowles' store, No. 55 Dey-st., New-York, and to establish them, if required; notes, drafts, &c., must be produced. Dated Nov. 11, 1861.
JAMES H. GRAHAM, Assignee.
VAN VLECK & MORE, Attys, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of "toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Prices of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	35
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Falling or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsilla, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Furious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
A good variety of CITY INSURANCE and BANK STOCKS, BONDS and other SECURITIES, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *World, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 52 William-st. NEXT REGULAR SALE ON THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, DEC. 10,
At 12 o'clock, at No. 11 Pine-st.
ADJOURNED SALE OF CHRONOMETERS AT AUCTION.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

The following valuable Chronometers, under the direction of T. H. Lane, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, viz.:
Eleven Chronometers, made by Norris, Bliss & Creighton, Arnold, Murray, James Barnett, Johnson, Mayett, &c.
Also, one Fuse Cutting Machine.
Also, one Box with Cutting Machine.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1861, at Noon, the following described securities, viz.: Sixty-nine (69) Bonds of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, of Kentucky, of $800 each, with the past due and other Coupons.

And also a certificate, which purports to entitle the owner thereof to twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars ($24,800) of the new stock of said Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, to be issued under the plan of relief adopted by said Company, June 1, 1858, as expressed in said certificate, the said bonds and Stock being now held as collateral security.
Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1861.
GOODMAN & JESUP, Attorneys.
No. 112 Broadway. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
A very valuable thorough-bred bay saddle mare, well broke, 5 years old, suitable for a lady or gentleman; would make a good military horse for light weight; perfectly sound and kind; recently owned by A. Belmont, Esq.
Also, fine long-tailed bay carriage-horse, 15¾ hands high, between 6 and 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, and is a very stylish driver.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell, on MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of cassimere cloth and satinet, frock, sack and business coats, pilot, felt and beaver overcoats, silk, velvet, satin and cassimere vests; a large variety of cassimere, doeskin, cloth and satinet pants, together with a lot of youth's clothing, &c. By order of
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
Also 150 dozen linen shirts, of various qualities.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LAW LIBRARY.—BY EDWARD SCHENCK, ON TUESDAY, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a valuable library of Law Books, consisting, in part, of Wendell's, Greenleaf's, Phillips', Sanford's, Duer's, Bosworth's Hilton's, Comstock's and Paige's Reports, Clinton's Digest, Kenny's Law Compendium, British Crown Cases, Archbald's Crown Pledges, Graham on New Trials, Chitty and others on Common Law, and many other valuable books; also bookcases, desks, tables, &c., to be sold without any reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, PIANOFORTES, &c.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, three mahogany piano-fortes, rosewood parlor suite, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, washstands, bookcases, bedsteads and bedding, rosewood etagere, office furniture, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant Rosewood Billiard Table, with cues, balls, markers, &c.; was made to order by Griffiths; is nearly new; will be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, one piano-forte marked Jno. J. Cheunard, New-York City, per steamship *Montgomery*, from Savannah, sold to pay freight and charges, by order of H. B. Cromwell & Co.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—JOHN LLOYD & SONS will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at No. 343 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of a wholesale clothing house, consisting of boys' clothing, cloths, trimmings, fixtures, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at the place of sale. By order of
A. D. WHEELOCK, Assignee.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and rubbers at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a fresh and seasonable assortment of goods, well adapted to City and country trade. Also, a line of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the valuable stores and dwellings known as Nos. 306 and 312 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Maps may be obtained of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., or of H. P. BATES, Esq., No. 11 President-st., Brooklyn.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 11.
AFRICA, Shannen, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM NEW WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to W. M. INMAN, No. 70 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862
TUESDAY.....Dec. 10 | TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.
For freight or passage apply to

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 7, 1861.

$8,000	U.S. 6s, '81 Reg	99	50	N. Y. Cen. R	opg 77¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, '62 Coup	97	200	do	78
5,000	U. S. 6s, '71 Coup	97¾	100	do	77⅝
2,000	U. S. 6s, '71 Coup	93	200	do	s15 77⅝
2,000	Ill. Cen. Rs, '77	82⅜	100	do	b10 77¾
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	42¾	100	do	b60 78
5,000	do	42¾	250	Erie Railway	31⅛
5,000	do	42¾	600	do	31⅜
5,000	do	43	100	do	b10 31⅜
5,000	do	43	350	do	b30 31⅜
3,000	N. Car. St. 6s	40	50	do	31⅝
5,000	Ohio State 5s	40	50	Harlem R. Pref	29⅝
3,000	Mo. 6s, int. to H. & St. Jo. R	48	50	do	29¾
3,000	Cal. St. 7s	81¾	100	do	30
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st m	103	100	Erie Railway Pref	63
1,000	Har. R. 3d m. b	73	50	do	b30 62¾
500	Ill. Cen. R. bds	87¾	25	Hud Riv. R	37
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	38⅜	50	do	37⅜
5,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	99	150	Mich. Cen. Railroad	48⅜
1,000	G. & C. 1st m.	42,100	50	do	s8 48⅛
500	Lac & West. 1st mtg	96	200	do	48¾
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d mtg	30	50	do	s3 48⅝
40	Merchants' Bank	83	350	Mich. S. & N. I. R	17⅛
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	85	300	do	b30 17¾
110	do	85	110	Panama Railroad	111
200	do	b30 85¾	50	do	111⅜
15	do	85¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R	16⅜
210	do	86	100	do	16
200	do	s10 86	33	Gal. & Chic. R	70⅛
200	do	s30 85¾	100	do	70⅜
100	do	b30 86¼	100	do	s10 70⅜
60	do	86¼	100	Clev. & Tol. R	32½
60	do	86	600	do	32⅜
100	do	b10 86	200	do	s10 32½
205	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R	53	100	do	b10 32½
20	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R	19	150	Harlem Railroad	12

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	92⅞	100	N. Y. Central R.	s60 78
10,000	do	93	400	do	78⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	83	100	do	b30 78¾
25,000	U. S. 6s, '62 Cou.	99⅛	50	do	78⅝
2,000	Ill. Cou. Bs, '76.	82	15	Erie Railway	31⅜
2,000	Cal. St. 7s	82	50	Mich. Cen. R.	48⅞
21,000	Bklyn C. W. L.	97	200	do	49
40	Rens. & W. R.	41⅜	250	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17¾
150	Pac. M. S. Co.	87	100	Panama R.	s60 111
50	do	b30 87	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	70⅝
200	do	b30 86⅝	50	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30 32⅜
200	do	s10 86⅝	350	do	32⅜
100	do	s30 86⅜	200	do	b30 33
100	do	86⅜	50	Chic. & Rock I. R.	53
7	do	86¾			

MONDAY, Dec. 9—A. M.

Pending the preparation of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, various rumors or suggestions as to the nature of his plans of finance have obtained currency on the Street, though without tangible authority as far as we have been able, on consultation with parties likely to know the views of Mr. CHASE—if he had deemed it proper to anticipate his own official action—to ascertain the facts. On the eve of the communication of the Report to Congress, we have not deemed it pertinent to discuss the subject, much less to traverse the various opinions of our City cotemporaries on points of currency and finance which may *or may not* appear in this document. The attempt of one of our neighbors, however, to forestall any recommendation of the Secretary in regard to the United States Notes of Circulation and the policy of rendering them by law a legal tender, like the Notes of the Government Bank of England, may be replied to, so far as this attempt impeaches the success, the high credit or usefulness of this Circulation as far as it has been employed. He admits that in the brief period of seventy or eighty days about twenty millions have been signed and distributed. Most of the Notes are made redeemable in New-York, where the accumulation, until near the close of last week, never approached a million of dollars. For the greater part of the time since their first issue the Sub-Office in New-York was scarcely able to supply the demand, and seldom closed at night on more than two or three hundred thousand dollars of all denominations on hand. And all this against the rather factious opposition to this Popular Currency by a number of our prominent Bank Officers, whose eagerness to send in the small parcels of the Notes that reach them in the way of remittance—for some of these gentlemen, it is known, have directed their tellers to decline them on ordinary deposit—is alike short-sighted, and, considering the near proximity of the office of redemption, and the fact that into that office they are called upon once or twice a week to pay large sums in Gold, wholly gratuitous; we would say contemptible, but for the right of every Bank official to indulge, at will, his pet theory for or against a Government Currency.

The United States Notes have therefore, in this view of what has already been done with them by the Government; done and written against them by some of our prominent New-York Bankers, and thought of them by the people, must be deemed a success. That in less than twelve months, the aggregate outstanding circulation would reach the present limit of the Act of July 17, even without the stamp of a *legal tender* in all the Money transactions of the country, is quite evident. That limit is fifty millions, the circulation of which, besides saving the expense and risk to the Government, and the more than possible annoyance to the Money market, of large and frequent transfers of Gold Coin to points of disbursements, where the United States Notes are proverbially equal to, if not preferable to Gold, would also reduce the annual cost of all the Money raised under the Act of July 17 to an average of less than 6 ℔ cent. instead of 7@7.30 ℔ cent. Thus:

$150,000,000 Treas. Bonds 7.30 ℔ cent	$10,950,000
100,000,000 U. S. Stock, equiv. of 7 ℔ cent.	7,000,000
50,000,000 U. S. Demand Notes	Nil.
$300,000,000 at a cost of	$17,950,000

—Or $50,000 ℔ annum less than the average of 6 ℔ cent. interest.

It is known that by reason of the use of this circulation, which has interfered with no ordinary Bank currency, the best of which could not have been substituted in Army and other disbursements outside of New-York, the vast money operations of the Government from this point for the past ninety days, have cost New-York, in Bullion, less than five million dollars, much of which would have been retained in September had the United States Notes been ready in season, in amounts sufficient to answer the then pressing demand on the Treasury. We will not undertake to say exactly how much more the New-York Banks would have been drawn upon for Gold Coin for distant employment, had a portion of their officers succeeded in browbeating the Secretary from the employment of United States Notes altogether; but if any one, in doubt as to the practical effect of the Notes on this point, desires an intelligent approximation, founded upon his daily experience, we feel at liberty to refer to Mr. Sub-Treasurer CISCO, of the Government Office at New-York.

It is understood that the Report of the Secretary will go to the House of Representatives this forenoon, and will probably reach New-York in season for our next paper.

The General Trade of the past week, at this port, was again large in the receipts, sales and exports of Domestic Produce; the official Export list approaching very near to three millions in value, although the Custom-house week embraces a holiday and shipments were besides partially retarded by bad weather. The receipts of the present week will embrace about the last of the Canal deliveries. The close of navigation will thus impose an additional burden upon the great Railway lines from the West, whose freight equipment is already employed to nearly or quite its full capacity. The difficulty ahead is not so much in what is termed rolling freight, like Flour, Beef, Pork, Lard, &c., in barrel, as in Grain, the coarser descriptions of which will scarcely pay Railway transportation, unless a further rise in the market value of Indian Corn should take place. The Import entries fall a million below the previous week, and are again marked by a very light importation of Foreign Dry Goods—not quite $200,000 for the week, against $1,200,000 same week last year.

The markets for Money and Exchange rule very quiet and easy. The rates for Money are, if anything, lower than for the previous fortnight, the private deposits and country balances at Bank showing a further accumulation of nearly *three millions* for the week, the actual figures on Saturday morning standing $96,581,000, as against $93,764,000 on Saturday week. At the same time, the ordinary demand for Money at Bank continues very moderate, and the Loans and Discounts, exclusive of the Government account, leave off $92,225,000, as against $93,432,000 in our previous weekly review. This difference, however, is not on the ordinary mercantile line of Discounts, but the effect of the surrender to the Government of six ℔ cent. Treasury Notes heretofore held as a temporary investment by the Banks. The rates for Bills on England are steady for Bankers' signatures, say 108¼@109, and rather lower for Merchants', say 107½@108¼ ℔ cent. The outgo of Specie from the City is scarcely equal to the income, as the Bank average will show an increase this afternoon nearly equal to the falling off in the average of the Sub-Treasury; while about $250,000 in English Gold, and a portion of the California remittance, in the shape of uncoined Bullion, may not have been counted in either. The following are the daily balances at the Sub-Treasury:

Monday	$4,695,136	Thursday	$5,276,306
Tuesday	7,483,522	Friday	8,098,737
Wednesday	5,996,908	Saturday	6,688,370
Aggregate			$38,238,979
Making the average of six days			6,539,829

As the private agencies of the Government for subscriptions to the popular 7.30 per cent. Loan have been temporarily closed, in order to make settlement of the first issue of $50,000,000 of the 19th August, the current sums paid into the Sub-Treasury are confined to the local applications at that office, and amount for the week to only $479,000. About the same amount in cash was paid in from the Custom House for duties. The Associated Banks also paid in $7,000,000 on account of the second negotiation of October, leaving but $3,500,000 to be drawn for on that account. The succeeding drafts will be made against the third negotiation of November 16.

Total paid in since 19th August	$74,382,000
By New-York Banks	$66,500,000
Less reimbursed	26,500,000
	$40,000,000
By individuals	34,382,000—$74,382,000
Balance guaranteed by Banks	30,618,000
Total assigned to New-York to Jan. 1862	$105,000,000

The Stock Exchange, and to some extent, financial confidence have been in some suspense for the expected news from England in regard to the capture of SLIDELL and MASON. This suspense will be partially relieved this morning by the *Africa's* advices, which, without embracing any reference to the affair of the *Trent*, (not then heard of in England,) seem to anticipate some such event, and according to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, as quoted by an Edinburgh paper, likely to be justified as one of the contingencies of carrying contraband of War, against the warning of the Queen's Proclamation. However this may be, the general tenor of the present advices leads to the opinion that nothing more serious than an angry discussion of the act in question by a portion of the English press, already in undisguised sympathy with the Southern rebellion, will eventuate from the affair. The advices in other respects report continued firmness in the Grain market, including that of Paris, and a partially lower market for Cotton at Liverpool. The English Funds are quoted 94 for cash and 92½ ex-dividend for the December account. The London *Times* reports that:

"At Lloyd's the arrival of a Confederate war steamer at Southampton caused much excitement, and a large increase in the future charge for war risks on United States vessels is anticipated. The rate of insurance on the *James Wilson*, now 131 days out from Melbourne, with £76,000, has advanced to 20 guineas ℔ cent."

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods Table in our last paper, amount to $1,698,726, against $3,228,691 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods are $2,849,445, against $1,971,680 same week last year. No Specie was exported, and only $25,461 the same week last December.

The Trade returns for ten months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some days ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 ..... $107,685,000
Add five weeks since Nov. 1 9,644,806
Total since Jan. 1 ..... $117,329,806
Against same time last year 217,456,691
Decreased Import since 1st January $100,126,885

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 ..... $109,845,000
Add five weeks since Nov. 1 16,561,742
Total clearances since Jan. 1 ..... $126,466,742
Against same time last year 93,981,680
Increased Exports since Jan. 1 ..... $32,425,062

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are $3,295,000
Against same time, 1860 42,007,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1 $38,712,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York	$36,707,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston	7,711,000
California Gold at New-York	32,698,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1	$77,116,000
Against same time 1860:	
From California	$32,154,000
From abroad	2,476,000—$34,630,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1	$42 486,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	93¼@93¾
New-York Central	78⅛@77@78¼
New-York and Erie	31@30⅜@31⅛
Erie Preference Shares	53⅜@51⅞@53
Rock Island	53@52@53⅛@52⅜@53
Michigan Guaranteed	37@36@38½
Michigan Southern	17⅜@17@17⅞
Michigan Central	48⅛@47⅜@48⅜
Toledo	33⅛@31⅞@33
Galena	71@70@71
Illinois Central	61@60¾@60½
Panama	112@110@111⅛
Pacific Mail	86⅜@84@86½
Missouris	40⅝@39⅜@40⅜
Virginias	47@48
Tennessees	42¾@43
Hudson River	38¼@37@37½
Harlem Preferred	30@31
Burlington and Quincy	60@57⅞@58½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	14@17@16¼

The Stock Exchange suffered through the early part of the week from the dull or suspended temper of speculation, growing out of the expected news from England. The sellers for the decline, taking advantage of this indifference or caution on the part of buyers, made lower prices for New-York Central by 1@1¼ ℔ cent., up to Friday, when the demand improved, and on the following day carried up this and most of the other Railways to nearly the full prices of Saturday week. The limited supply on the Street of Central certificates, and the appearance of a prominent and steady buyer of Erie at the Board, contributed to the favorable reaction, while the public anxiety in regard to the expected diplomatic difficulty with England appeared to diminish as the day or hour for the receipt of the first response on the subject more nearly approached. The Western Road shares were also assisted by the full returns for November of the traffic on these lines, which were published at the close of the week. These returns recapitulated are:

	Nov. 1861.	Nov. 1860.
Illinois Central	$235,883	$243,163
Wabash Valley	137,065	77,599
Burlington and Quincy	205,506	164,503
Cleveland and Toledo	89,397	83,574
Michigan Central	242,069	196,182
Galena and Chicago	172,485	142,657
Rock Island	119,324	98,657
Hudson River	197,761	169,548

The recovery in Panama Shares to 111½@112 was quite as sudden as the decline to 110 early in the week. The usual fluctuations are noticed in Pacific Mail, the closing price, however, being about the same as the week before. The depression in the price of Missouri State Stock continues, but liberal purchases have been made at 40@40½ ℔ cent. Tennessees have improved on the Union signs from the east part of the State, and Virginias are kept steady by the London demand. The National Securities, without much business at the Board, remain steady in price. The general market on Saturday afternoon left off firm, under an increased speculative demand for the leading Railroad Shares.

The following were the bids at the close of the week for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	80	American Exchange	80
Mechanics'	91	Chatham	60
America	97	Bank of N. America	80
City	104	Hanover	68
Phenix	90	Metropolitan	88
Chemical	400	Market	83
Fulton	115⅜	Nassau	81
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	St. Nicholas	66
National	85	Marine	85
Commerce	80½	Park	96
Mercantile	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	M. S. & N. I. R. ass. bds	59
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100⅜	N. Ind. firsts	82
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	100⅜	N. I. Gosh. L., '68	77
Erie firsts, '68	102⅜	Pac. R. guar. by Mo	36
Erie seconds, ext. '64	101	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	87½
Erie thirds, '63	85	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	65
Erie fourths, 80	72½	T. H. & A. sec. & ℔c., '70	20
Erie fifths, '68	67	L. C. & Mil. L. G. bds	11
Buff., N. Y. & Erie firsts	70	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	80½
Hudson firsts, '69	104⅜	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38¼
Hudson thirds, '75	76	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	30
Hudson con., '67	68⅜	Gal. & Chi. firsts	99
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96	Chi. & R. I. firsts	93¼
Harlem thirds, '68	73	L. E. & Wabash seconds	45
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	90¾	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	92½
Mich. C. m. 8 ℔ c., '82	92	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	76
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c.	93¾		

The following are the weekly receipts of Grain at Chicago since the 1st of August, compared with the previous three years:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Aug. 3	303,618	126,329	669,123	1,610,060
Aug. 10	301,967	160,587	913,698	1,278,209
Aug. 17	411,977	356,763	1,212,795	1,268,209
Aug. 24	909,750	523,133	1,648,110	1,857,445
Aug. 31	1,244,955	853,900	1,345,137	2,235,219
Sept. 7	975,807	876,421	1,365,597	2,221,572
Sept. 14	819,080	824,690	1,306,278	1,835,768
Sept. 21	621,940	865,364	1,352,338	1,842,675
Sept. 28	685,212	664,526	1,002,577	1,740,830
Oct. 5	753,305	969,121	1,143,913	2,107,930
Oct. 12	734,743	899,626	1,264,736	1,891,624
Oct. 19	442,208	832,580	1,441,417	1,557,134
Oct. 26	369,074	746,299	1,312,604	1,869,471
Nov. 2	239,963	900,927	1,013,035	1,901,920
Nov. 9	156,680	874,283	670,481	1,505,425
Nov. 16	226,384	671,073	601,077	1,352,787
Nov. 23	164,522	546,924	625,210	1,412,017
Nov. 30	105,971	322,327	413,274	857,038
Dec. 7	58,443	283,571	195,282	612,902
Total bush.	9,525,599	12,239,994	19,496,882	30,958,235

The Erie Canal closes on the largest business ever reported in its history—the revenues exceeding 1847 by $267,000:

Toll received 4th week in Nov., 1861	$45,820 52
Toll received 4th week in Nov., 1860	30,599 13
Increase	$15,221 39
Toll received for month of Nov., 1861	$628,854 46
Toll received for month of Nov., 1860	411,559 45
Increase	$217,295 01
Toll rec'd from May 1 to Dec. 1, 1861	$3,902,700 61
Toll rec'd from April 25 to Dec. 1, 1860	3,005,362 14
Total increase	$897,338 67

AMUSEMENTS.

There are but few changes to record at the theatres. Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS having ventured on the dangerous ground of novelty, and with but dismal success, have fallen back on their well-tried *repertoire*. And that it is sufficient no one can doubt who witnesses the crowds that nightly beset the box office. We can readily believe that their present engagement is without a parallel. The bill for to-night contains three pieces—"Shandy Maguire," "An Hour in Seville," and the "Irish Lion." The management announces, also, that the gallant Capt. WILKES will honor the theatre with his presence.

At Mr. WALLACK'S Theatre the new comedy holds its own, and will be played every night until further notice.

At LAURA KEENE'S the "Seven Sons," as here-tofore, but with an important notice that the career of the Seven will shortly terminate, other novelties—a burlesque and a drama—being in preparation. Who will not rejoice at the prospect of once more witnessing a play at this establishment.

At BARNUM'S Museum the Whale still lives, and the Hippopotamus, oblivious of old Nile, consumes his diurnal barrel of fodder in tanky content. In the lecture-room, the new drama called "The Earl's Daughter," will be played every afternoon and evening this week. It was received with great favor on Monday last but had to be withdrawn in consequence of the indisposition of Mrs. J. J. PRIOR.

At the Bowery Theatre a new equestrian pageant entitled "O'Donohue, or the White Horse of Killarney," will be produced to-night in addition to an entirely new bill of equestrianism.

The Home Guard is a large Regiment, with grave responsibilities in the way of pretty girls; hence when a concert was given for the benefit of its band, it was to be expected that the brave fellows would turn out in full force and feather. The Janitor of the Academy of Music says there were fourteen hundred people outside the doors before the hours of opening, and this too on Saturday, immediately after a brilliant Philharmonic rehearsal. Under such circumstances it will surprise no one to hear that by 8 o'clock every seat in the house was occupied, even the straight-backed and dreary amphitheatre being bright with laughing crowds. Shortly afterwards the band made its appearance, gorgeous and flamingo-like in dress, and then and thereafter played its best, which we may add is above the average. When occasion required the brass instruments were laid aside for others with strings, whereby a servioeable concert orchestra was secured. The military music was conducted by Mr. F. B. HELMSMULLER, and the concert music by Mr. C. BERGMANN.

Mr. GOLDBECK, the pianist, played MENDELSSOHN'S concerto [op. 29] in an extremely brilliant manner. It is strange that a work of so popular and showy a character is not heard more frequently in public. Subsequently Mr. GOLDBECK performed a *morceau* from his own pen, *La Danse des Dryades*, a poetic fancy charmingly wrought out. There were other attractions on the programme, notably a song by Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the celebrated composer, and an aria from the Enchantress, by Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL—a gentleman who possesses a superb organ. One other artist remains to be mentioned—a Mad'lle JOHANNA VOLLANDT, but as this lady has evidently mistaken her vocation, it is hardly worth while to speak of her vocalism. The most extraordinary part of Mad'lle VOLLANDT'S effort was her "method" of coming on and getting off the stage. A mannerism so peculiar might be redeemed by the genius of a JENNY LIND, but where there was absolutely nothing to support it, no one could be surprised that the audience took a cheerful view of its propriety, and applauded with an overgenerous hand, producing the result known as "guying," or "chaffing." The lady, we are glad to say, was joyously unconscious of the rudeness she had occasioned.

The Academy of Music begins to assume a gymnastic appearance, preparatory to the *début* of Mr. WILLIAM HANLON, who will commence there on Thursday next. Three lofty swings have been constructed, extending from the parquet to the stage, and on these frail-looking structures Mr. HANLON will perform his daring act of turning summersaults whilst shooting from one to the other. It is assuredly one of the greatest feats ever performed in this City. A pantomime company from the Bowery Theatre has been engaged to give an entertainment previous to the gymnastics.

There is a pleasing fiction that Brooklyn is a musical city, but managers who have tried it do not subscribe to the doctrine thereof. Messrs. MASON and THOMAS are the latest additions to this long list of sufferers, who have listened not wisely but too well to the prevalent shibboleth. The second concert of their classical series took place on Thursday evening, and can only be compared to the first, in lack of patronage. The hall of the Polytechnic Institute was not a third filled, and so slight was the interest excited by the occasion that even the subscribers were not all present. This says but little for the art enthusiasm of the Brooklynites, for surely a classical *soirée* is a proper entertainment and one that leaves no aftercIap of repentance to the well-regulated mind. The programme provided by Messrs. MASON and THOMAS was excellent, although somewhat different to the one advertised, in consequence of the illness of Mr. BERGNER the violoncellist. It opened with BEETHOVEN'S trio in B flat major, (opus 97,) a fine specimen of the master's mature style; then came a couple of charming *morceaux—Barcarolle et Ballade*, and a mazurka-caprice entitled *Springdawn* by Mr. MASON, and played by that gentleman. The latter is the more popular in its character, appealing by a graceful melody to the perception of the listener. But in all that Mr. MASON writes there is a certain art-elevation which we look for in vain in almost every other American composer. The treatment of both these pieces is admirable, and in *Springdawn* there are so many internal suggestions and fancies of harmonic treatment, that we can hardly understand the favor with which teachers regard it. Pupils nourished on such substantial food can scarcely fail to attain excellence. Mr. THOMAS followed Mr. MASON in TARTINO'S famous sonata for the violin, called *Le trille du Diable*—the old gentleman, it is said, having suggested the plan of the work. The great difficulties of the piece were mastered with perfect ease, and the crowning difficulty, that of making it interesting, was also accomplished. Mr. THOMAS is one of the best soloists of the country. SCHUMANN'S piano-forte quartette (opus 47) was substituted for the stringed quartette in A minor, and brought, somewhat dully to our mind, the concert to a close.

The Peake family, a remarkable company of vocalists, harpists and Swiss bell-ringers, will give a grand concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Wednesday next.

Capt. WILLIAMS' Whaling Voyage is still the theme at Hope Chapel. Hooley's Minstrels offer a new programme at the Stuyvesant Institute, and the medical student will find an hour's study at the Parisian Cabinet.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONERS' INQUESTS—A MAN FATALLY INJURED BY MACHINERY.—JOHN MCGIBBON was fatally injured on Saturday afternoon by being accidentally caught in some machinery in the establishment of BALL, BLACK & Co., jewelers, on Broadway. Both his arms were broken, and he was otherwise so seriously injured that he died about 9 o'clock Saturday evening. Deceased boarded at the Metropolitan Hotel. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.....MARY FERELY, aged 10 years, accidentally fell from the fourth story window of No. 60 Spring-street yesterday morning, and was instantly killed. The Coroner's inquest developed the fact that the mother was intoxicated at the time of the accident. The father is at the seat of war. The jury censured the mother for not looking after her child.....ROBERT ROGERS died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, from injuries received Oct. 14, by falling into the hold of the ship *Josiah L. Hall*, then lying at Pier No. 52 East River. He was a watchman on the ship at the time, but had formerly been shipmaster. He was a married man, 48 years of age, and resided in Newburyport, Mass. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.....MARY DONOHUE died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, from compression of the brain, supervening a fracture of the skull, produced by having been run over by an express waggon, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Ninth-street, on the 4th inst. Deceased resided in West Thirteenth-street. She was a domestic in the family of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, at the time of the murder of Dr. BURDELL, and it will be remembered that she figured as one of the witnesses upon that celebrated trial. She was 45 years of age, and a native of Ireland.....The body of a colored man was found floating in the water at the foot of West Twentieth-street, yesterday morning. He appeared to be about 40 years of age. His name is unknown. The body is believed to have been in the water about two weeks. It was conveyed to the dead-house of Bellevue Hospital, and the Coroner was notified.

A CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN SERIOUSLY SHOT.—On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, BERNARD KELLY, of No. 646 Fourth-street, who is a defeated candidate for Alderman in the Twelfth Aldermanic District, in company with two friends, went into the lager-bier saloon of VALENTINE SCHACK, at No. 186 Second-street. They soon became very disorderly, and proceeded to break tumblers, chairs, tables, &c. Mr. SCHACK, thinking there was imminent danger of his establishment being destroyed, took out a pistol and desired them to retire or he would shoot them. They demanded that he should put down his pistol, which he did. Whereupon one of KELLY'S friends took it up. While in his hands it was accidentally discharged. The ball entered the abdomen of KELLY, producing a serious wound. The wounded man was taken to his residence, and surgical aid procured. The injury is not thought to be fatal.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—The election of officers of this Association for the ensuing year, which was held at No, 163 Bowery on Saturday evening, resulted in the choice of the following-named gentlemen:

President—M. H. MCNAMARA.
Vice-President—H. M. Falling.
Recording Secretary—D. W. Kimball.
Financial Secretary—D. W. Flynn.
Corresponding Secretary—W. B. Coddington.
Treasurer—Samuel Sloan.
Fund Trustee—C. B. Smith.
Janitor—John F. Watson.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CITIZEN ON THE STREET.—About 5 o'clock last evening, JOSEPH MURPHY, a widely-known citizen, fell down in Broadway, near Fifty-ninth-street, and expired in a few minutes. He was accompanied by a friend at the time, who thought disease of the heart must have been the cause of death. Officer FORSHAY, of the Twenty-second Precinct, took charge of the body and notified Coroner GAMBLE to hold an inquest. Deceased resided at the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Lexington-avenue. He had a liquor-store at No. 61 South-street.

THE FELLNER MURDER—DISCHARGE OF MRS. MARKS.—On Saturday the authorities of Monmouth County, N. J., discharged Mrs. MARKS from custody. It will be remembered that she was confined in jail at Freehold several weeks since, upon suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. FELLNER. But, after an investigation of the case by the Grand Jury, upon such evidence as the District-Attorney could produce, it was found impossible to hold her. She has, therefore, been set at liberty.

Mrs. E. K. ROBERTS, physician, will deliver a free lecture to-day at her residence, No. 79 West Thirty-eighth-street—the subject being "Diseases peculiar to Women." It is the initiatory lecture of a course intended to instruct the sex on grave physiological facts. Mrs. ROBERTS is an able lecturer, and possesses the faculty of laying her ideas clearly before her audience. The lecture is free, and should attract the attention of the curious in such matters.

Riot in the Twenty-Second Ward.

Yesterday afternoon an alarming riot of very threatening proportions disturbed the inhabitants of the Twenty-second Ward, especially in the neighborhood of Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets and Sixth-avenue. About 1,000 boys, of various ages, from 12 to 18 years, constituted the belligerent multitude. They represented the "Niads" and the "Double 3s," runners identified with Engine Co. No. 33 and Hose Carriage No. 51. They had been collected by an alarm of fire in the Second District, and on their return they concluded to fight out an engagement which had been commenced by a smaller number on a previous occasion. Stones flew in every imaginable direction. Heads were cut, faces disfigured, windows broken, and people fearfully alarmed, all along the route of riot. The Police arrested four of the rioters, PATRICK MURPHY, JOHN ROACH, FERDINAND LUTHY and MICHAEL GAUHAN, the last of whom had three stones in his pocket when searched in the Station-house. They will be taken before Justice KELLY, at Jefferson Market, this morning.

Horrible Murder of a Mother by her Son.

Yesterday afternoon the Second-avenue was the scene of an unusual excitement, occasioned by the horrible and sad circumstance of a woman having been murdered by her son. About 5 o'clock THOMAS ALEXANDER MCGILL, residing at No. 292 First-avenue, went home grossly intoxicated, and found some unreasonable cause for a quarrel between him self and his mother, Mrs. MCGILL, residing on the fifth floor of the same house. What passed between them is as yet unknown to the Police or to the neighbors; but he took his mother to the window and threw her out on to the sidewalk beneath. She was so horribly mangled that she expired instantly. Sergeant VOSBURG, of the Eighteenth Precinct, went to the room of the cruel and treacherous son and arrested him. The body of the unfortunate woman was conveyed to the dead-house at BelleVue Hospital, where the Coroner will proceed to hold an inquest to-day.

Arrivals in the City.

Commander Frailey, U. S. N.; Capt. Hayward, Cutting, U. S. A.; E. D. Davenport, the actor, from Boston, and A. Goodrich, *Attaché* of the Secretary of Legation, Belgium, are at the Astor House.

Col. Robert Williams, U. S. Cavalry; Dr. Israel T. Deane, of Portland, Me.; [illegible] and lady, of Saratoga; H. McKay and lady, of Montreal; H. Ames, of Conn.; Dr. T. Bowditch, U. S. N.; Capt. R. P. Dow, of Buffalo; E. K. Crosby, of Chicago, and Mr. Bouthellier, of England, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Van Rensselaer, of Albany, Hon. A. Anson and Hon. Frederick Lawley, members of Parliament, England. E. Jerault, Editor Lower Canada *Agriculturist*, from Montreal, and Maj. Clitz, U. S. A., are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. W. A. Nichols, U. S. A.; G. W. Wiekes, of Kentucky; W. G. Anderson, of Kentucky; T. Braggiotte, of Boston, and S. G. Smith, of Montreal, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. Young, from Paris; Richard C. Dean, of the U. S. N.; H. Mayer and lady, from Europe, and Lieut. J. N. Quackenbush and H. E. Mullen, U. S. N., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. George D. Bayard, from Washington; C. Cushing, of Boston; W. H. Clements, of Cincinnati; C. G. Pettibone, of Wisconsin, and P. W. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF PATRIOTISM.—One of the educational institutions for boys, in this city, recently added a military department to the school, under the influence of which, in one case at least, patriotism was developed rather too rapidly. A boy, 14 years of age, belonging to this school, was missed a few days since, and it was surmised that he had gone to Washington with a regiment, which took its departure that day, but no trace of him could be found in that city. Saturday night, however, the father of the young patriot found him boarding at a house on Washington-street, at the expense of a recruiting officer who had enlisted him as a drummer. It appears that, inspired with a patriotic desire to serve his country, he applied to the recruiting officer who, seeing that he was under age, refused to receive him unless he produced a written permit from his father. The father refused to furnish the necessary document, but the boy, not to be baulked by so small a trifle, got up a written permission to enlist, and presented it to the officer, when he was at once accepted. It is said the boy cried when he found that his attempt to go to the war was frustrated. His only hope now is that the war will last long enough to enable him to join the army without being required to obtain a written permit from his parents.

LONG ISLAND RAILROADS.—The railroad intersection or connection at the village of Jamaica, between the branch from Hunter's Point and the old route from the South Ferry, has been very annoying and disadvantageous during the entire past season. Since the middle of May last, these branch roads have been operated by two distinct companies, and in many respects from cross purposes and intentions. This state of things has been a serious matter of damage to the public, and a source of loss to each company. The hope is now entertained that the companies may make a mutual arrangement which shall insure to the people an intersection or connection, such as is shadowed forth in the general railroad law; and, in case the companies shall not agree, interested parties on the Island have it in contemplation to solicit the interference of the Legislature in the premises.

A SNEAK-THIEF PLAYING THE CONFIDENCE GAME.—A sneak-thief called at the store of ALEXANDER MCCOY, No. 101 Atlantic-street, Saturday, and requested the proprietor to send half a dozen pairs of gaiters to his residence, corner of Warren and Clinton streets, for his wife to select one pair. The gaiters were sent as directed, by a boy, who was met at the door by the sharper, who